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TODAY: STAGE

Russians Rediscover Scapegoat: The Jews

Unpopular Politicians of Any Stripe Are Tagged Jewish by Popular Mind

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — At a recent rally near Red Square to protest the Russian government's delays in paying salaries and pensions, people's rage quickly focused on a different culprit.

"Why are there no Russians in government?" Zinaida Piskunova screeched. "Why, why, why are there only Jews?"

She is 46, a rosy-cheeked collective farm worker from the city of Yaroslavl who wore a flowered kerchief and a sandwich board that read, "Down With the Government, Zionist Know-It-Alls!"

The people around her backed her up.

"It's true," one man said. "First Livshits and Yavlinsky, then Berezovsky and now Nemtsov. And Chubais, he's probably a Jew, too."

He was listing some of the most prominent Russian politicians associated with economic reform, even though not all are Jewish and not all support the policies of President Boris Yeltsin's government.

But the presence of more Jews in high places than any time under the czars or since the Revolution of 1917 is something that some Russians are depicting as sinister.

Frustrated with the wrenching economic and social upheaval that followed the collapse of communism, and the Soviet Union, in 1991, and spurred on by politicians willing to tap their resentments, many people are returning to a traditional scapegoat: Jews.

"It is no longer shameful to be Jewish in Russia," said Tankred Golenpolsky, the editor of the International Jewish Newspaper, published here. "And so there is a reflex reaction against that revival."

Mr. Golenpolsky, who also leads the Anti-Defamation Committee of the Russian Jewish Congress, which was founded last year, added: "Nobody is hiding the fact they are Jewish anymore, and that plays on the nerves of many people, particularly during this economic crisis. People want a scapegoat."

Overt anti-Semitism is mostly at the fringes of society, and it has been flourishing there ever since the mid-1980s, when President Mikhail Gorbachev's program of glasnost unleashed all kinds of grass-roots chauvinism, from the Siberian writers and Russophile revivalists to its more virulent form in the pages of Pamyat and other extreme nationalist newspapers.

The Anti-Defamation Committee classifies about 200 newspapers in Russia as openly anti-Semitic, but most are cheap newsletters with a small readership. Bigotry is most splashily displayed in the pages of the nationalist and pro-Communist newspaper Zavtra or in the public rantings of Vladimir Zhirinovsky, the extreme nationalist politician, and other purveyors of a Jewish conspiracy theory.

There are isolated cases of vandalism and violence: A bomb went off in one of Moscow's main synagogues last year. And there are occasional reports of Jewish graves being desecrated in the provinces. But generally, there is scant evidence that militant anti-Semites are acting on their viler prejudices.

The paradox of anti-Semitism in Russia today is that in most ways, life for Jews has never been better.

The state-sponsored discrimination of the Soviet era has been abolished, opening doors to the highest

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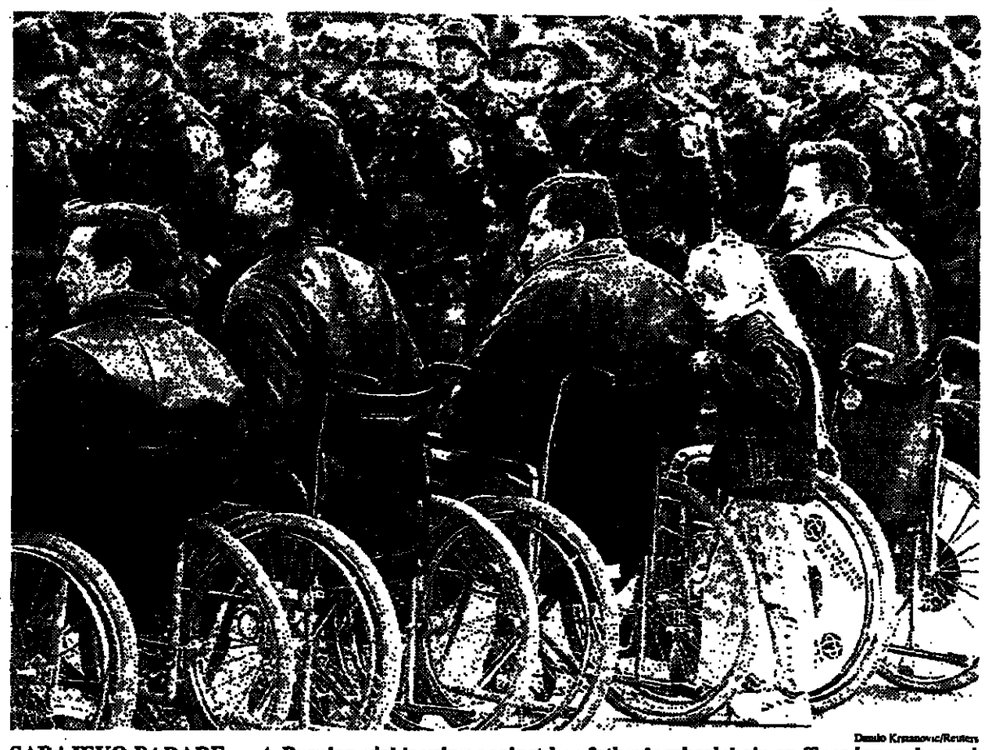

Danilo Krstanovic/Reuters

SARAJEVO PARADE — A Bosnian girl leaning against her father's wheelchair on Tuesday as he and other war wounded watched a military parade in Kosevo stadium in the Bosnian capital. A total of 2,500 soldiers from all five corps of the Bosnian Army marched to celebrate the army's fifth anniversary.

U.S. Raises Korean Aid Amid Fears Of Famine

Washington Denies Using Bait to Get Pyongyang to Talks

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The United States, in a move with humanitarian and diplomatic reverberations, said Tuesday that it would provide $15 million in new food aid to North Korea, a donation 50 percent larger than its last commitment.

But a spokesman denied flatly that the aid was intended to secure Pyongyang's agreement to take part in peace talks with U.S., South Korean and Chinese officials.

The aid announcement came a day before Pyongyang is to inform the United States, at a meeting in New York, whether it will join the four-party negotiations. A South Korean official will be present at the meeting.

Nicholas Burns, the State Department spokesman, said the new aid was decided on after consultations with Seoul and Tokyo. He explicitly rejected any linkage to Pyongyang's demands.

"There is no relationship between the announcement by the United States today on food aid to the political discussions that will take place tomorrow," he said. "We view the issue of food for children as a humanitarian issue only.

"It is not linked to politics," he said, "nor should it be."

But the decision appeared to show up a rift, or at least a difference in emphasis, between the U.S. military and diplomatic establishments.

Late last week, while in Seoul, Defense Secretary William Cohen denounced North Korea's focus on its military and said large levels of aid were unlikely until Pyongyang began reducing its threat to the South.

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has said that aid to the North is necessary to avoid instability.

There have been mounting signs of a potentially disastrous famine this summer in North Korea, and some U.S. officials say they fear tensions there could provoke dangerous incidents along the demilitarized zone dividing the Korean Peninsula.

Catherine Bertini, executive director of the UN World Food Program, which is overseeing the aid effort, said the new U.S. assistance pledge was "extremely welcome." The aid would go to feed children under 6 years, she said.

The food program has called on nations to provide $95.5 million in aid. Before Tuesday's announcement, about $22 million had been raised.

North Korean government food stocks are expected to run out by June, Ms. Bertini said from Rome. Famine could reach severe proportions before the autumn harvest, she added.

The food program hopes to provide a total of 203,000 metric tons of food to the North.

But even if nongovernmental organizations were to provide an additional 100,000 tons, said Trevor Rowe, a food program spokesman, the shortfall would still be an estimated 1 million tons.

See KOREA, Page 6

Belgian Panel Faults Police in Murders

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — A parliamentary committee investigating a pedophile scandal said Tuesday that five young girls might be alive today if not for gross blunders and rivalries on the part of the police and magistrates investigating the known child rapists charged in the killings.

The committee was scathing in its criticisms and recommended the dismissal of the chief Brussels prosecutor, along with dozens of other judicial and police changes.

But it left open the question that everyone here has been asking since the bodies of the first victims were discovered last August: Did the alleged killers benefit from official incompetence or were they protected by people in high places?

The committee will pursue that question for six more months, and its members did not conceal their strong suspicions. The report said the committee "finds it difficult not to conclude" that the three men charged in the deaths "and their accomplices may have been protected."

The report drew an immediate call for punishment for officials found responsible from Jean-Denis Lejeune. His 8-year-old daughter, Julie, and her girlfriend died of starvation after being sexually abused and locked in a dungeon beneath the home of Marc Dutroux, the chief suspect in four of the deaths.

"What the commission has done is make public what we have been saying since the disappearance of our children," Mr. Lejeune said. "It's clear there are people in the police and justice departments who are not worthy of working there."

The 310-page report compiled a litany of errors uncovered by six months of hearings involving more than 100

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Jackie Robinson's Fans

From Mailer to Dinkins to Cuomo, Memories Of First Black to Play in Majors 50 Years Ago

By Bruce Weber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For Norman Mailer, Jackie Robinson was a hero of literary proportions.

"He became a heroic figure because he was a protagonist," said Mr. Mailer, who recalled that he was living in the borough of Brooklyn, putting the finishing touches on his first novel, "The Naked and the Dead," when Robinson joined the Brooklyn Dodgers. "And not only that, everyone knew he was a protagonist."

Fifty years ago Tuesday, on April 15, 1947, Robinson, the first black man to play in the major leagues in the 20th century, sauntered onto the Ebbets Field infield for his first game as a Brooklyn Dodger. In doing so, he left an indelible mark on a generation.

For Ira Glasser, the executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, Jackie Robinson, with his reckless athleticism, his peculiar, pigeon-toed gait, was a moral example.

"The way he danced off third base became a metaphor for the struggle against injustice," Mr. Glasser said, remembering that when he was growing up in Brooklyn, it was Robinson, not Carl Furillo or Pee Wee Reese, that he and all his friends would imitate in their sandlot ball games.

"There was a defiance," Mr. Glasser said, "a daring, a persistence, a stamina. I don't think this was conscious, but decades later it became apparent to me. In the 1960s, every adult my age who came to the ACLU was a Dodger fan and had the same feeling about Robinson that I had.

"Statistically, this was impossible, but it was then I realized that it was the Yankee fans who grew up to believe in oil depletion allowances, and that it was Dodger fans who grew up to be civil rights activists."

For David Dinkins, the former mayor

The Associated Press

A rendering of a new U.S. coin commemorating Jackie Robinson.

of New York who was a student at Howard University in Washington in 1947, Robinson's ascent to the Dodgers was a candle of hope.

"It was really amazing to wake up one day and find Jackie Robinson playing in Brooklyn," Mr. Dinkins said. "It was a really big deal. I went to Brooklyn Law School because I was a Dodger fan."

For Mario Cuomo, the former New

See ROBINSON, Page 3

Seoul's 'Language Cops'

An Official Backlash Against English Tutors

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Koh Hye Ryon spends hundreds of dollars a month sending her second-grader to private English lessons because, she said, "the world is getting smaller and you need English to survive."

But if she continues to send him to a tutor next year, she could get arrested by the "language police" and face a year in jail.

The South Korean government, in an effort to curb the huge sums of money families spend on private lessons, has banned such tutoring in any subject offered during the regular school day, with the exception of art and music.

"I am so angry about this" said Mrs. Koh, who is caught up in this nation's zealous drive to learn English, a movement that has spawned a multibillion-dollar industry of language tapes, books, schools and tutoring. "It isn't fair."

Just about every major company offers its workers free English lessons. Americans, many of them spouses of U.S. military officers, are stopped in grocery stores by strangers who ask, and sometimes beg, them to teach English.

On weekends, waves of South Korean elementary school children enter U.S. military bases for private language lessons. Just about any American with a college degree can earn more than $100 an hour explaining that two plus two equals four, but too plus too does not.

The number of foreigners teaching English legally here has almost doubled since 1995, to 7,000. The number of people who are teaching English illegally is exploding, and they are earning suitcases of cash doing it.

The English language craze — propelled partly by President Kim Young Sam's making "globalization" the catchword of his administration — has even touched off a snit between American and British diplomats, with the British complaining that the Americans

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3 Indictments Forecast In Israel Cabinet Inquiry

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — After a three-month investigation, the police have recommended that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's top aide, the justice minister and a political ally be indicted in an influence-trading scandal, Israeli television reported Tuesday.

The police said that they would not make their recommendations public and that it was up to the state prosecutor to decide whether to act on them.

There was no recommendation concerning Mr. Netanyahu, who was questioned by the police and initially warned that he could face charges in the case.

Even if indictments are handed down, the Netanyahu government is not expected to fall over allegations that senior officials conspired to appoint a political crony as attorney general.

The investigation centered on allegations that Mr. Netanyahu's appointment of an attorney general was part of a deal to win favorable treatment for Arieh Deri, who faced trial on corruption charges.

According to Israel TV, investigators have now recommended bribery charges against Mr. Deri, the leader of the rigorously Orthodox Shas Party, which is a member of the governing coalition.

Israel TV first reported the case in January, saying that Mr. Deri threatened to withdraw his party's support in a close cabinet vote on Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank town of Hebron unless Roni Bar-On was appointed attorney general.

Justice Minister Tsachi Hanegbi did appoint Mr. Bar-On, but he resigned a day later after a controversy arose over his qualifications.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hanegbi sat in his office while the state prosecutor, Edna Arbel, a few offices away, reviewed a police recommendation to charge her boss with fraud and breach of trust. She is expected to decide in the next few days.

Television's Channel 2 said that Avigdor Lieberman, Mr. Netanyahu's

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Morocco	15 Dh
Antilles	12.50 FF	Qatar	10.00 Riels
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Réunion	12.50 FF
Egypt	£E 5.50	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
France	10.00 FF	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Gabon	1100 CFA	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20
Lebanon	LL 3,000		

AGENDA

A Fire Outside Mecca Kills 181 Pilgrims

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (Reuters) — Saudi state radio said 181 Muslim pilgrims were killed and about 800 were injured Tuesday by a fire that broke out in a tent city near Mecca.

The fire raged through about 50,000 tents on the plain of Mena, where about 2 million Muslims had gathered for the start of the annual hajj rite, diplomats said. It was thought to have been caused by the explosion of a gas cylinder.

Official news organizations reported that the fire began at 11.45 A.M. and spread quickly in high winds. It was extinguished shortly after 3 P.M., they said. The injured were taken to hospitals in Mecca.

Abdelhak Senna/Agence France-Presse

ZAIRE POWER PLAY — A rebel soldier gesturing Tuesday in Lubumbashi, entered a day earlier by the rebel leader Laurent Kabila. Meanwhile, protests again brought Kinshasa to a halt. Page 6.

Stocks Soar on News Of Stable U.S. Prices

U.S. markets rallied Tuesday on reports of a meager increase in the consumer price index in March, continuing a comeback that began Monday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 60.21 points Monday as several U.S. companies issued surprisingly strong earnings reports, surged an additional 135.26 points to close at 6,587.16. The two-day surge more than canceled out a 148-point drop Friday in response to a report on wholesale prices that fueled fears of a return of inflation. Page 21.

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The IHT on-line http://www.iht.com

The Dollar		
New York	Tuesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
DM	1.727	1.7315
Pound	1.6288	1.6205
Yen	126.125	126.63
FF	5.8126	5.817

The Dow		
change	Tuesday close	previous close
+135.26	6587.16	6451.90

S&P 500		
change	Tuesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
+10.99	754.72	743.73

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John Adams Institute/ **Showing the Hidden Face of America**

In Amsterdam, a Showcase for U.S. Culture

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

AMSTERDAM — In a handsome mansion here, almost four centuries ago, a group of Dutch merchants and politicians examined a crude map and made their fateful decision: they would buy the faraway island of Manhattan and build a fort there that they would call New Amsterdam.

Today, the affairs of New Netherlands, an embryo of the United States, are once again at hand in this historic Amsterdam building, the headquarters of the once powerful Dutch West India Co. It is not commerce, though, but American writing and thought that are now being discussed and analyzed.

What's more, at a time when Congress is squeezing the budget for American diplomacy and the United States' image abroad is increasingly shaped by Hollywood and McDonald's, the flag-waving for American culture taking place here is being paid for by the Dutch.

At issue is the John Adams Institute, a modest but vigorous private cultural center that offers an unusual window on American literature and ideas. Created by a small group of local citizens in 1987, the center brings prominent Americans here to read their poetry, join debates, discuss their novels or pontificate on the past or the future.

By setting up a rich range of encounters with the likes of John Kenneth Galbraith, Amy Tan and Saul Bellow, the institute has turned itself into a prestigious fixture on the city's lively literary scene.

"We try to show some of the hidden face of America," said Anne Wertheim, the institute's director and driving force. "What do Dutch people see? They may see CNN and Disney World near Paris and the movies. They see the commercial onslaught of America in which some of the most interesting parts remain concealed."

REMARKABLY, although speakers are paid no fees because the institute cannot afford any, it has nonetheless drawn a range of prominent Americans who back home can command high sums on the lucrative lecture circuit.

"Some people may come because they like Amsterdam or because they'd like to discover it," Mrs. Wertheim said, citing past appearances by Stephen Jay Gould, E. Annie Proulx and Francis Fukuyama.

On a visit here, Gore Vidal scribbled on an invitation going out to Susan Sontag. "You should come, Susan, the audience is great." (She did.)

It is true that writers are revered in this country, which has one of the world's largest per-capita book sales figures, and even more so in Amsterdam, city of publishers, bookstores and literary circles.

More unusual is that the institute can survive on mostly private donations in a country that, like much of Europe, is addicted to government financing of culture.

Marlise Simons/The New York Times

Anne Wertheim, the director of the John Adams Institute in Amsterdam.

Part of its secret is minimalism. In contrast to the ambitious newly built American Center in Paris, which could not afford its $6-million annual operating costs and had to close last year, the John Adams Institute gets by on an annual budget of $130,000. This covers two employees, rent, office expenses and speakers' travel.

Mrs. Wertheim said she was nonetheless forced to beg for discounts and contributions; plans for a library, courses and performances have had to be scratched. The U.S. Information Agency gives close to $5,000 a year, which barely covers postage. Surprisingly, most of the budget is donated by Dutch companies that do business in the United States.

Why would Dutch business people pay for the promotion of American thought and literature in the Netherlands? Behind this fervor is not only pragmatism but also the link with New Amsterdam, later renamed New York, which is remembered by the history-conscious Dutch. Most of all, there is the building.

The early 17th-century mansion at 97 Heren Market is sometimes called the birthplace of New York. For it was here, in 1625, in the oak-beamed main hall, that the board of the Dutch West India Co. commissioned Cryn Fredericksz to build Fort Amsterdam. And it was here, some time later, that it named Peter Stuyvesant the first governor of its short-lived possessions along the Hudson.

Over the years, the mansion served as hotel, orphanage, home for the elderly and warehouse. In 1975 it was badly damaged in a fire.

After its restoration, the owner, a private foundation, sought a suitable tenant, and the idea for an American center was born.

"It was named after John Adams, the president," Mrs. Wertheim said, "because he was the first American ambassador here and for a while he lived in a canal house nearby."

He also sent his son John Quincy, then 13, to the nearby Amsterdam Latin School in 1780. But the future sixth president of the United States was expelled for disobedience, and the headmaster pronounced him a bad influence on his "amiable" younger brother Charles.

By 1782, John Adams had managed to raise 5 million guilders among the bankers of Amsterdam, then Europe's money market. The money became the American Congress's first loan from abroad.

SOME of that early bonding appears to survive, at least on this side of the ocean. The mayor of Amsterdam, Schelto Patijn, dropped by on a recent night as the institute celebrated its 10th anniversary. He declared how pleased he was that it was "alive and kicking," all the more so because he was "an ardent reader of American literature."

Alfons Lammers, a professor of American history at Leiden University, preferred irony and said Americans had the strong belief that "the Dutch and the rest of Europe embrace all things American more or less spontaneously."

Therefore, he quipped on the podium, one way to help the financially constrained John Adams Institute would be to bring back, at least temporarily, "a healthy dose of old-fashioned Dutch anti-Americanism."

The main speaker on this anniversary night was the novelist Malcolm Bradbury, who, although British, was deemed a most appropriate guest.

His subject, and that of his latest book, "Dangerous Pilgrimages," was how 19th-century American and European writers shaped the views of one another's continents and created "myths and fictions" about the other side of the Atlantic.

There was laughter on the subject of piracy of artistic creations, now a pet complaint of American trade officials. Mr. Bradbury said 19th-century American publishers simply ignored copyrights when widely reprinting European writers' works.

When Charles Dickens and others protested, he said, there were hostile reactions in the American press. Americans argued that "reprinting was part of the free market."

Cairo Daily Drops Israeli Cartoonist

A Rival Publication's Protest Cited Lurie's Service in Army

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Egypt's leading newspaper has announced that it is suspending publication of work by an Israeli-American political cartoonist because of complaints that he once served in the Israeli Army.

The decision by the newspaper, Al Ahram, was in response to a fierce campaign waged by a rival Egyptian publication against the cartoonist, Ranan Lurie, and it showed how sensitive ties to Israel have once again become in Egypt even after the 18 years in which the two countries have formally been at peace.

Mr. Lurie, the world's most widely syndicated cartoonist, had been repeatedly attacked since he began to draw a daily cartoon for Al Ahram last month.

In addition to other things, the popular magazine Rose al Youssef asserted that Mr. Lurie, 64, had been a "murderer" who had taken part in massacres of Egyptian soldiers during the Arab-Israeli wars.

Nineteen top Egyptian cartoonists had also submitted a petition to Al Ahram demanding that it stop publishing Mr. Lurie's cartoons, which they said violated the rules of the country's press syndicate, which bars journalists and news organizations from joining in the normalization of relations with Israel.

Mohammed Abdel Moneim, the managing editor of Al Ahram, said in an interview that he believed that an investigation would prove that the more lurid charges against Mr. Lurie were false.

But in the current political environment, a time of intense Arab hostility toward Israel's conservative government, Mr. Abdel Moneim said that it had become impossible for the newspaper "to stand as one against so many."

A front-page announcement that appeared in Al Ahram on Monday said that the newspaper would suspend publication of Mr. Lurie's cartoons "until allegations related to his participation in anti-Arab warfare have been verified."

Mr. Lurie, who now lives in Greenwich, Connecticut, has said that he served as a major in the Israeli Army in the 1967 war, and that he led an infantry unit in combat against forces of the Arab League.

But in letters to Rose al Youssef and in Al Ahram, he has said he never killed Egyptians or took part in combat against them, and has said his role in the 1967 war was "a reserve major defending my country."

"This is really justice at its worst," Mr. Lurie said in a telephone interview on Monday, saying he feared that Rose al Youssef and other Egyptian publications that have been bitterly critical of Israel would be emboldened "to fabricate anything about anyone, knowing that it will be accepted as a fact that has to be investigated."

In the pages of Al Ahram, Mr. Lurie has been described only as an "international cartoonist," but he said that the editors of the newspaper, the largest in the Arab world, had been fully aware that he was Jewish and held Israeli as well as American citizenship.

None of the cartoons that has been published in Al Ahram under the arrangement that began last month has shown evidence of a pro-Israel tilt.

But an Egyptian cartoonist who led the campaign against Mr. Lurie said that his history alone meant that his work had no proper place in an Arab newspaper.

"The Israelis themselves have not forgotten their dead in Nazi Germany, so why should we forget our soldiers who died defending our land?" said the cartoonist, Goma Farahat.

"Lurie fought against us," he said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Flights Slashed in French Strike

PARIS (AFP) — Continuing strike action by workers angry at British Airways' plans to merge its French airline subsidiaries TAT and Air Liberte cut flights by 60 percent Tuesday, the companies said.

Pilots, mechanics and cabin crew have been on strike since last Wednesday over wages and conditions of service linked to the merger. On Tuesday, the companies said they were running 98 of 250 scheduled flights. They said no talks were planned with workers.

Belgian Train Traffic Is Paralyzed

BRUSSELS (AP) — Unions paralyzed train traffic through much of Belgium on Tuesday to protest a lack of consultations on the restructuring of the state-owned rail company, officials said.

The strike turned the morning rush hour into a huge traffic jam, with main highways into the capital congested for several dozen kilometers. The strike hit six of Belgium's 10 provinces and blocked most major rail lines, because they each move through several provinces. Two more 24-hour strikes are planned for next week.

Continental Airlines Inc. said its request to fly daily direct flights between Newark, New Jersey, and Brazil had been approved by the Department of Transportation. The airline, beginning July 10, will fly between Newark and the cities of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, pending final approval by the Brazilian government. *(Bloomberg)*

Israel Finds a Friend in Turkey, Thanks to the Generals

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

ISTANBUL — When the fiery Islamic politician Necmettin Erbakan took office as Turkey's prime minister last June, it was logical to expect that he would tone down his passionate denunciations of "Zionist imperialism" and stop calling for a jihad, or holy war, to liberate Jerusalem. But few expected to see him sitting down for a friendly chat with the Israeli foreign minister.

That improbable meeting took place a week ago at the Foreign Ministry in Ankara. True to form, a group of protesters assembled in Istanbul to burn an Israeli flag and declare the visiting dignitary, David Levy, persona non grata.

What was remarkable was not the protest but the fact that Mr. Erbakan, who a year ago might have led it, was now its target.

During his visit, Mr. Levy met with several high-ranking Turkish officials in addition to the prime minister, discussing civilian cooperation and ways to increase trade. But undoubtedly his most substantive meeting was with the chief of the Turkish general staff, General Ismail Hakki Karadayi. They reviewed the rapidly expanding Turkish-Israeli security relationship and agreed to deepen it.

Over the past two years, Turkey and Israel have quietly forged a remarkable program of military cooperation; in the process, they have established what is now the most powerful military friendship in the Middle East.

The relationship is continuing to develop, improving the security of both countries even as relations between Israel and the Palestinians deteriorate and as the entire region sees a rise in fundamentalist Islamic movements.

In particular, the relationship can only make Israeli leaders more confident that they can take tough positions in dealing with their Arab neighbors. An alliance with Turkey could go a long way toward neutralizing Syria in any major crisis. It also could make Syria think twice about stirring up trouble to Israel's north, however preoccupied Israel may be with quelling unrest among the Palestinians.

Solidarity between Turks and Jews stems in part from their common history of conflict with Arabs. Turks ruled much of Arabia until early in this century, when their rule was overthrown in a series of British-backed rebellions; Israel has lived its whole national life in conflict with some or all of its Arab neighbors. Today both countries count Syria and Iraq, together with Iran, as threats to their security.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Turkey's military planners portray their country as caught inside a Bermuda Triangle of chaos, with the Middle East on one side, the Caucasus on another and the Balkans, including their traditional rival Greece, on the third. Like the Israelis, they feel the need for a strong friend nearby.

These cold strategic calculations are the basis for a growing military relationship. Israeli technicians are now directing a $600 million program to modernize Turkish fighter jets. Israeli pilots are practicing maneuvers in Turkey's vast airspace — and, according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies, are "almost certainly" flying reconnaissance missions aimed at nearby countries such as Syria and Iraq.

Turkish and Israeli cadets and officers attend each other's military academies. Naval units hold maneuvers off each other's coasts.

Some analysts predicted that these arrangements would collapse after Mr. Erbakan took office last year. If he had remained faithful to the oratory he used in his 30 years in opposition, they might have.

But after he made some anti-Israel statements early in his term, the Turkish military, which views itself as the country's long-term guardian above and beyond politics, stepped in.

Publicly and privately, commanders lectured Mr. Erbakan on the security value of Turkish-Israeli ties. To show the world that they had convinced him, the senior commander, General Karadayi, flew to Tel Aviv in February and pledged Ankara's friendship.

Not surprisingly, nearby countries have been sharply critical of Turkey. In February leaders of Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia issued a joint appeal urging Turkey to reconsider. Iran and Greece also complained. The Turkish Foreign Ministry responded tartly that the wave of protest "does not concern us at all."

Many Turks, with the exception of pan-Islamists in Mr. Erbakan's party, seem to support their country's embrace of Israel. Despite widespread anger here at Israel's treatment of Palestinians, they appear to believe that the friendship is in their national interest.

Evidently Mr. Erbakan agrees, which suggests that his Turkish nationalism is stronger than his Islamic militancy. He also is bowing to a reality of Turkish political life that has remained unchanged since the founding of the modern Turkish republic 74 years ago: In important security questions, the military makes key decisions, and the government follows.

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Yeltsin, 'Man of Year,' Heads West

Reuters

MOSCOW — Boris Yeltsin travels to Germany on Wednesday for what should be a congratulatory slap on the back from Western public opinion and his friend Helmut Kohl, but which could see ticklish moments over NATO and looted art.

The Russian president will receive a "Man of the Year" award from the German media in the resort of Baden-Baden, an honor previously given to President Francois Mitterrand of France, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and Mr. Kohl himself.

But despite a hearty personal rapport between Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Kohl, the talks between the leaders are likely to present some awkward moments.

The serious business will focus on intensive efforts to negotiate a charter defining Russia's relationship with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as well as on bilateral economic ties.

Germany is Russia's biggest financial backer. It has been irritated by the Russian Parliament's refusal to return a hoard of art treasures seized by the Red Army from the defeated Nazis.

Mr. Kohl told the Itar-Tass news agency on Monday he was confident in their "personal trust and friendship."

He also predicted that Russia's dispute with NATO over the alliance's plans to take in former Soviet-bloc countries as members would be settled to mutual satisfaction.

"I have no doubt there will be such a settlement of these issues, which will offer Russia a solid position, worthy of this country, in a future European security architecture and reflecting Russia's interests," Mr. Kohl said.

Less vital but no less awkward could be discussions about the vast collection of art treasures shipped out of occupied Germany by Stalin. Bonn wants them back.

But the Communist-led Russian Parliament is insisting they stay. They overruled Mr. Yeltsin's veto this month and the matter seems to be heading for the constitutional court.

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Mild · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America
Colder weather is in store for the Northeast from Thursday into Saturday. A cold front will bring rain showers to much of the region, but snow will fall over interior New England and higher elevations of the Appalachians. The Plains and the West will be sunny, dry and warm.

Europe
Cold weather with showers of rain and higher elevation snow will continue across central and eastern Europe Thursday through Saturday, but London and Paris will be at least partly sunny and seasonable. To the south, warmer air will northward across Spain and into southern France.

Asia
Showers will be scattered across Japan and Korea Thursday, but Friday and Saturday will be partly sunny and milder. Beijing will be dry Thursday with sunshine, but showers Friday will be followed by cooler weather. Warm and humid in Hong Kong and Singapore with showers possible.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	24/75	14/57 pc	21/70	13/55 pc
Amsterdam	9/48	7/44 r	11/52	6/43 sh
Ankara	10/50	0/32 c	10/50	-7/20 sh
Athens	14/57	2/36 pc	12/53	3/37 pc
Barcelona	18/64	10/50 s	19/61	12/53 sh
Belgrade	6/43	1/34 sn	7/44	1/34 r
Berlin	8/46	-2/29 pc	11/52	3/37 s
Brussels	9/48	6/43 r	12/53	6/43 sh
Budapest	6/43	0/32 sn	11/52	2/36 c
Copenhagen	3/43	-1/31 pc	8/46	2/36 pc
Costa Del Sol	27/80	14/57 pc	21/70	13/55 r
Dublin	14/57	8/46 pc	14/57	8/46 pc
Edinburgh	13/55	6/43 c	15/59	7/44 c
Florence	14/57	2/36 pc	15/59	4/39 c
Frankfurt	7/44	-4/25 pc	10/50	1/34 s
Geneva	11/52	2/36 c	12/53	2/36 sh
Helsinki	0/43	-2/29 pc	7/44	-4/25 c
Istanbul	12/53	1/34 r	9/43	1/34 sh
Kiev	8/46	4/39 sh	11/52	3/37 r
Las Palmas	21/70	15/61 pc	21/70	16/64 s
Lisbon	21/70	13/55 c	19/66	14/57 c
London	14/57	7/44 c	14/57	7/44 pc
Madrid	27/80	11/52 pc	28/71	8/46 sh
Mallorca	17/62	11/52 s	15/59	12/53 sh
Milan	14/57	2/35 pc	15/59	3/37 r
Moscow	8/46	6/43 r	12/53	6/43 r
Munich	4/39	-3/27 sn	8/46	-2/29 sf
Nice	18/61	7/44 pc	18/61	8/46 pc
Oslo	8/46	4/39 r	12/53	-2/29 pc
Paris	12/53	4/39 pc	12/53	6/43 c
Prague	5/41	-5/24 pc	9/48	-1/31 s
Reykjavik	11/52	6/43 c	8/46	7/44 sh
Riga	7/44	1/34 c	11/52	-2/29 s
Rome	12/53	2/35 s	12/53	4/39 c
St. Petersburg	7/44	3/37 c	9/48	-2/29 c
Stockholm	4/39	-1/31 s	7/44	-5/23 pc
Strasbourg	8/46	5/41 sn	10/50	3/37 r
Tallinn	5/43	-2/29 pc	7/44	-6/22 c
Tbilisi	13/55	1/34 c	17/62	4/39 c
Venice	10/50	-1/31 pc	11/52	3/37 pc
Vienna	5/41	-3/27 pc	10/50	2/35 pc
Warsaw	7/44	0/32 pc	8/46	0/32 sn
Zurich	6/43	3/37 sh	7/44	0/32 r

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	33/91	21/70 s	33/91	21/70 s
Beirut	14/57	7/44 pc	16/61	6/48 s
Cairo	22/71	9/48 s	28/79	11/52 s
Damascus	16/61	1/34 s	18/64	2/35 s
Jerusalem	14/57	3/37 s	17/62	4/39 s
Luxor	30/86	13/55 pc	34/93	12/53 s
Riyadh	36/97	22/71 s	36/97	21/70 pc

North America

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Anchorage	3/37	-3/27 sf	6/43	-2/29 pc
Atlanta	22/71	7/44 s	17/62	3/37 pc
Boston	17/62	7/44 s	10/50	3/37 c
Chicago	8/46	-3/27 c	9/48	1/34 pc
Dallas	23/73	8/46 s	23/73	11/52 pc
Denver	19/66	3/37 s	22/71	7/44 pc
Detroit	11/52	-1/31 sn	8/46	-1/31 pc
Honolulu	29/84	21/70 s	29/84	22/71 pc
Houston	25/77	12/53 s	22/71	11/52 pc
Los Angeles	23/84	12/53 s	27/80	13/55 pc
Miami	28/79	19/66 c	27/80	18/61 pc
Minneapolis	8/46	-6/22 c	12/53	4/39 s
Montreal	6/43	0/32 sn	9/48	-2/29 sh
Nassau	27/80	21/70 sh	28/82	17/62 pc
New York	20/68	10/50 sh	13/55	6/43 sh
Orlando	29/79	14/57 pc	24/75	11/52 pc
Phoenix	33/91	18/64 s	31/88	17/62 pc
San Fran.	22/71	11/52 c	23/73	11/52 pc
Seattle	14/57	5/43 r	16/61	7/44 c
Toronto	7/44	-6/22 sn	4/39	-6/22 pc
Vancouver	14/57	4/39 r	12/53	6/41 pc
Washington	21/70	9/48 sh	13/55	4/39 sh

Asia

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Almaty	21/70	10/50 c	22/71	11/52 c
Bali	33/91	21/70 pc	32/89	21/70 pc
Bangkok	32/89	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Beijing	16/64	6/43 s	19/64	10/50 pc
Bombay	29/84	17/62 s	29/84	18/64 s
Calcutta	35/95	22/71 s	35/95	22/71 pc
Chiang Mai	33/91	22/71 pc	32/89	21/70 pc
Colombo	31/88	23/73 pc	30/86	23/73 pc
Hanoi	27/80	20/68 s	28/77	21/70 sh
Ho Chi Minh	33/91	24/75 pc	33/91	24/75 pc
Hong Kong	24/75	19/66 c	23/73	19/66 sh
Islamabad	31/88	13/55 pc	31/88	15/59 s
Jakarta	30/86	23/73 sh	29/84	23/73 r
Karachi	34/93	20/68 s	33/91	21/70 s
K. Lampur	31/88	22/71 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
K. Kinabalu	31/88	21/70 pc	30/86	21/70 pc
Manila	33/91	23/73 pc	32/89	22/71 pc
New Delhi	37/99	14/57 s	36/97	16/61 s
Phnom Penh	32/89	21/70 pc	33/91	23/73 pc
Phuket	32/89	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Rangoon	33/91	23/73 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Seoul	13/55	2/35 r	15/59	3/37 s
Shanghai	21/70	11/52 s	20/68	11/52 pc
Singapore	31/88	22/71 pc	31/88	21/70 pc
Taipei	23/73	16/61 c	23/73	17/62 c
Tokyo	13/55	8/46 s	13/55	11/52 sh
Vientiane	28/78	19/66 c	24/75	21/70 sh

Africa

Algiers	23/73	9/48 s	24/75	12/53 pc
Cape Town	23/73	12/53 pc	20/68	9/48 pc
Casablanca	23/73	12/53 pc	19/66	12/53 pc
Harare	31/88	12/53 s	33/89	12/53 s
Lagos	31/88	23/73 pc	30/86	23/73 sh
Nairobi	28/82	14/57 c	28/79	14/57 r
Tunis	19/66	8/46 s	18/64	9/48 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	27/80	17/62 pc	28/82	18/61 pc
Caracas	28/84	23/73 pc	29/84	23/73 pc
Lima	28/79	19/66 pc	25/77	19/66 sh
Mexico City	22/71	10/50 c	25/77	10/50 pc
Rio de Janeiro	26/79	19/66 pc	24/75	20/68 pc
Santiago	25/77	6/43 s	21/70	4/39 pc

Oceania

Auckland	19/66	11/52 pc	17/62	11/52 pc
Sydney	22/71	14/57 pc	23/73	16/61 s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, I-ice. W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

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مكتبة من الأصل

THE AMERICAS

2 Top U.S. Trade Negotiators With China to Quit

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's two top trade negotiators with China will leave the government in early summer to spend more time with their families.

The departure of Lee Sands, the assistant trade representative for Japan and China, and his deputy, Deborah Lehr, was confirmed Tuesday by the office of the U.S. trade representative.

They said earlier that they were planning to leave, after queries by reporters concerning discussions they had held with their former boss, the former U.S. trade representative Mickey Kantor, about joining his law firm in a new legal practice to represent U.S. companies seeking access to China and other Asian markets.

Their departures will "certainly make it much more difficult to conclude the talks with China by the end of this year or early next year," said Jeffrey Schott, a trade specialist at the Institute for International Economics.

He said the loss of Mr. Sands will pose a serious problem because of his encyclopedic knowledge of Chinese trade barriers.

Moreover, Mr. Schott said, Mr. Sands's job-seeking activities may intensify congressional accusations that the administration's China policy is too tilted to special interests.

Government ethics experts said the discussions Mr. Sands and Ms. Lehr held with Mr. Kantor did not appear to violate any laws or regulations. But word of the discussions has started arousing criticism in Congress that the two negotiators might feel reluctant to offend their Chinese counterparts in the talks.

Mr. Sands said he had consulted ethics counsel to make sure he was adhering to the rules, and he dismissed suggestions that his toughness in the talks with China might be tempered by his job plans.

"Whatever I do after this is completely separate from what I'm doing now," he said. Mr. Sands said he had long planned to leave government service because of the toll his job had taken on his family life. A single parent whose 15-year-old daughter lives with him, Mr. Sands travels overseas constantly.

In a conversation several days ago, he said his plan was to "see this negotiation through" before leaving government, but Monday he said he was planning to leave after an important negotiation with the Chinese in May.

"Starting today, we're transitioning to a new team," Mr. Sands said in a joint interview with Ms. Lehr. "All I'm going to be doing until the time I leave, which is early summer, is make sure the negotiations are in good shape and the transition goes well."

Ms. Lehr said she too felt compelled to leave the government, because she is the mother of a 14-month-old baby and her husband lives in New York.

Mr. Sands and Ms. Lehr are both civil servants. Under federal ethics guidelines, they are permitted to negotiate with an employer for a job while still working in government.

Mr. Kantor's firm, Mayer, Brown & Platt, is setting up a new trade practice and has no clients for the practice yet, according to a partner of the firm, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

No offer has been formally extended by the firm, but it was hoped that Mr. Sands would accept an offer "at some time in the future," the partner said.

Reno Is Threatened With Investigation Herself

Spencer Tirey/The Associated Press
James McDougal leaving federal court in Arkansas after he was sentenced to prison over the Whitewater case.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Republicans threatened Tuesday to call Attorney General Janet Reno before congressional panels to defend her decision to block again their demand for an independent counsel to investigate Democratic fund-raising in the last presidential election.

"My heart goes out to her," the House majority leader, Dick Armey, said in a television interview. "I think she's an honest, decent person. But she's caught in a web where everything ends up getting dumped on her. She feels compelled to try to protect the White House."

Representative Armey, Republican of Texas, said congressional investigators might decide to call Ms. Reno to testify because "it is imperative that we get the truth of this."

Ms. Reno announced her decision in a letter to Senator Orrin Hatch, Republican of Utah, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Last month he asked her to appoint an independent prosecutor.

"I am unable to agree, based on the facts and the law, that an independent counsel should be appointed to handle this investigation," she wrote.

In her letter, Ms. Reno relied on a provision of the independent counsel law that requires appointment only if an internal review finds specific evidence of a federal crime committed by any one of about two dozen senior administration officials, including the president, vice president and members of the cabinet.

Ms. Reno said that Justice Department lawyers had decided that none of the issues raised by Senator Hatch necessitated the appointment of an independent prosecutor.

Republican leaders reacted with fury.

The Senate majority leader, Trent Lott, called her decision "inexcusable."

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, said: "As a historian, I do not see any possible way for the attorney general to defend the decision not to have an independent counsel."

Pressure on the administration also increased as a former Whitewater associate of President and Mrs. Clinton said he had tired of covering up for the president.

James McDougal, who was sentenced to three years in prison Monday for the 18 fraud and conspiracy charges on which he was convicted last May, acknowledged that he had changed his story on the role of President Clinton in the granting of a loan to Mr. McDougal's former wife, Susan.

"I just got sick and tired of lying for the fellow," Mr. McDougal said.

Mr. McDougal faced up to 84 years in prison, but the Whitewater independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, pleaded for a reduced sentence.

He said that the former banker in Arkansas had offered information on "a wide range of matters, including matters previously unknown to us."

"He has assisted us and continues to assist us in having a fuller, broader, deeper understanding of that evidence," Mr. Starr said of Mr. McDougal, adding that the defendant had led Mr. Starr's investigators to new documents and witnesses.

Mr. McDougal said he did not believe he had betrayed the Clintons.

"I think the Clintons are really sort of like tornadoes moving through people's lives," he said, "that I'm just one of the people left in the wake of their passing by." *(NYT, WP, AP)*

POLITICAL NOTES

Jersey Tax-Cutter Paying Her Dues

MONTCLAIR, New Jersey — The storybook rise of Governor Christine Todd Whitman from small-town New Jersey freeholder to national Republican celebrity began when she made a brazen campaign promise and managed to keep it.

Mrs. Whitman cut income taxes 30 percent and balanced her budgets without shredding government. She made it look so easy that Bob Dole promised throughout his 1996 presidential campaign "to do for America what Christie Whitman has done for New Jersey."

But as Mrs. Whitman kicked off her re-election campaign Monday, she is pushing the largest public borrowing in New Jersey history, prompting charges that the bill is finally coming due for her popular slashing of tax levies.

Mrs. Whitman balanced her first three budgets largely by reducing state payments to the $45.5 billion state employees' pension fund that she said had been set unnecessarily high by her Democratic predecessor, Jim Florio. This "pension reform" initiative, so technical it stirred scant public reaction, eliminated $3.1 billion, or more than half the budget hole Mrs. Whitman had to fill to carry out her tax cuts.

But pension obligations do not just fade away; like debt, they get bigger the longer delayed. Under Mrs. Whitman's 1994 plan, the state's annual obligation to its pension funds would rise tenfold to $1 billion in 2031 — $3 billion in 2055. This year, she says she owes it to future taxpayers to lighten their load. But Mrs. Whitman's latest plan has been stopped in its tracks by six state senators.

"My mail and phone calls and personal contacts are 100 percent against the bond issue," said Senate Appropriations Chairman Robert Littell, the Republican chairman of the state Senate Appropriations Committee, an opponent who calls the plan the opposite of fiscal conservatism. "I'm not sure why all of a sudden the governor wants to do this, especially in an election year." *(WP)*

Democrats Lobbied For Fund-Raisers

WASHINGTON — The Democratic National Committee urged that about 60 of its leading fund-raisers be given jobs in President Bill Clinton's first administration, identifying them as "must considers," according to newly released documents.

In many cases, the committee specified what agency and position the fund-raisers desired. About half of those on the committee's list won jobs, ranging from ambassadorships to high-level executive branch positions.

The committee's efforts on behalf of the fund-raisers were spelled out in thousands of pages of documents released by the party Monday after it turned them over to a congressional committee investigating financial improprieties in last year's elections.

The papers are only a small fraction of those subpoenaed by the House Government Operations Committee. Many of the papers came from the files of John Huang, the Asian-American fund-raiser at the center of several investigations into the Democratic Party's fund-raising practices; the rest came from other committee staff members, but related to Mr. Huang.

Both of the major political parties have long used ambassadorial and other appointments to entice and reward major donors. For the Democratic Party, though, advocating appointments when Mr. Clinton was first elected president eventually developed into an elaborate strategy to keep him in office. *(WP)*

Just Don't Let It Join the Debate

WASHINGTON — The Senate was caught short in its compliance with federal anti-discrimination rules Monday when a visually impaired aide to Senator Ron Wyden, Democrat of Oregon, was barred from bringing her guide dog onto the Senate floor.

Mr. Wyden promptly introduced a resolution to allow disabled people to bring "supporting services," including dogs, onto the floor, and senators scrambled to sponsor the proposal.

The Senate is fussy about who — and what — it allows into its chamber, and dogs have never been among the favored few. *(WP)*

Quote / Unquote

Attorney General Janet Reno, in her letter to the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Orrin Hatch of Utah, explaining why she was not prepared to appoint a special prosecutor in the Democratic fund-raising scandal: "Absent specific and credible evidence of complicity by a covered person, it has never been suggested that the mere allegation that a foreign government may have been trying to provide funds to federal campaigns should warrant appointment of an independent counsel." *(WP)*

Powell Is On the Run, But Not for President

General Seeks Volunteers to Help Children

By James Bennet
New York Times Service

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia — Once again, General Colin Powell is not running for president, at a furious pace.

Take Tuesday, for example. He planned, General Powell said, to tape a TV appearance first with "Oprah" (Winfrey, of course) in Chicago and then with "Ted" (Koppel, that is) in Portland, Oregon. He said he would give a motivational speech in Portland and visit a boys and girls' club with, as he put it, "a lot of press in attendance."

All this in the service of a national campaign to encourage volunteers to help children. And nothing else.

In two weeks, President Bill Clinton, former President George Bush, General Powell and other luminaries will convene in Philadelphia for the Presidents' Summit for America's Future. The goals of the meeting, organized by a private group that recruited General Powell, are to persuade corporations, communities and volunteers to supply children with mentors, with safe places to learn outside school, with skills and more. General Powell will be chairman of the effort, to be called "America's Promise — Alliance for Youth," and is already racking up corporate commitments.

"I don't want to give anyone the impression that this is some sort of stalking-horse PAC," he said, referring to a political action committee as his clipped cadence gathered speed, "stealth PAC, stealth committee, stealth this, stealth that — 'He's ba-a-ack!'"

In an interview on Monday in his sunny, smallish office here, General Powell said that he did not intend to run for president. But he acknowledged that all the speculation did have a benefit. "If it wasn't there, then I wouldn't get as much attention that allows me to talk about" volunteerism, he said.

This is not an unfamiliar formula for General Powell. In 1995, as he dangled the possibility of running for president before enthusiastic backers, General Powell embarked on a hugely successful national tour for his autobiography. After the tour had ended, he announced that he would not run in 1996 because the campaign would require "a calling that I do not yet hear."

Over and over on Monday, he gently but firmly nudged the conversation back to the subject that he said preoccupied him now, the plight of children who are living "in an environment that makes them nothing more than farm teams for jails that we're building at a rapid rate."

He bemoaned the need for prisons like Rikers Island in New York, which he called "a warehouse for black fathers."

The question for society, he said, is, "How do we keep their children from being locked up?"

As he occasionally sipped a drink or downed a Girl Scout Thin Mint cookie, General Powell reflected on the lessons about molding people that he learned growing up in the South Bronx — "I was a 'poor people' once," he said, mocking stereotypes — in the military and even when watching nature programs on television.

"You know at what point the paw comes out, and some cub gets swatted in the head," the general said approvingly, later recalling similar treatment he received from relatives alert to naughtiness.

If the volunteerism effort succeeds, General Powell said, in five to seven years "you'll see fewer youngsters who are on drugs, who are having difficulty in school and evidencing the sorts of social pathologies that are giving us all such nightmares now."

General Powell is volunteering his services to the campaign until 2000. The date, coming as it does in an election year, is, of course, a coincidence.

General Powell said questions about how the volunteerism effort might conform to political ambition were inevitable.

"It's a Hobson's choice," he said. "I could either stay in my basement and pretend there's nothing going on outside. And thereby nobody is asking the question anymore — maybe. Or I come out and use the position I have in American society for some utility and beg lots of questions that I've already answered rather definitively, I thought. And I continue to answer them definitively."

Although he referred to it, General Powell, who is 60, did not repeat the unequivocal rejection of the presidency that General William T. Sherman offered the Republican National Convention in 1884 ("I will not accept if nominated and will not serve if elected").

"I choose not to plagiarize General Sherman," General Powell said, adding, before he could be asked why not, "Because, you know, why? It's just going to go on."

General Powell, known for his caution as a military leader, said his volunteerism organization would stay out of politics entirely and would not even endorse any legislation. "It is nonpartisan," he said. "I prefer that to bipartisan."

General Powell said that after he had left the government he said to himself: "I've always tried to speak out for civil rights as a government employee. But now, in private life, I want to do something that would help African-Americans, blacks."

He also wanted a role that involved action — "something operational" — not study. The volunteerism campaign made a good fit, he said.

Clinton Said to Pick Rohatyn As New U.S. Envoy to France

By Steven Lee Myers
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has selected Felix Rohatyn, the investment banker who played an important role in helping New York City avert bankruptcy in the 1970s, to be ambassador to France.

The White House has not yet announced Mr. Rohatyn's nomination, which was expected, but the president's national security adviser, Samuel Berger, notified Mr. Rohatyn by telephone last Friday.

An administration official said Monday that the White House had not yet sought the tacit approval of France. If confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Rohatyn would succeed Pamela Harriman, who died in Paris on Feb. 5.

Mr. Rohatyn's appointment could become an early test of whether the long-standing practice of rewarding political contributors with ambassadorships comes under new scrutiny because of the controversy over campaign financing. Mr. Rohatyn and his wife, Elizabeth, have contributed about $600,000 to the Democratic candidates or the party since 1993, according to campaign finance records.

Born in Vienna, Mr. Rohatyn moved as a young boy to France in 1934, where he lived until his family fled the German occupation in 1942. His investment firm, Lazard Freres & Co. of New York, is the sister company of Lazard Freres & Cie. of Paris.

The selection of Mr. Rohatyn, 68, a senior partner at Lazard Freres and a major campaign donor to the Democratic Party, comes as the president appeared to be picking up the pace of filling important diplomatic posts.

Tom Foley, the former speaker of the House of Representatives, has emerged as a leading candidate for ambassador to Japan. Other potential nominees include Reginald Bartholomew, now ambassador to Italy, as ambassador to Israel, and Nicholas Burns, the State Department's spokesman, as ambassador to the Czech Republic.

Clintons Earned $1 Million, Thanks to Hillary's Book

By Peter Baker
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Hillary Rodham Clinton earned nearly $750,000 in royalties last year from her book, "It Takes a Village," pushing the first family's total income over $1 million for the first time.

Mrs. Clinton's income far eclipsed President Bill Clinton's $200,000 salary.

But the Clintons, who paid nearly $200,000 in taxes last year, will see no gain from Mrs. Clinton's publishing venture; they donated all of the earnings after expenses to charity, according to tax returns made public Monday.

The move was a considerable sacrifice for the Clintons, who face nearly $2.25 million in outstanding legal bills generated by attorneys defending them in the Whitewater matter and other cases.

The first lady's book about society's share of responsibility for raising children spent 19 weeks on the New York Times hardcover best-sellers list and nine weeks on the list of top-selling paperbacks. The publisher declined to release sales figures, but said most of the 400,000 hardback and 200,000 trade paperback copies had been sold.

While his wife's work was flying off the shelves, Mr. Clinton's own election-year campaign treatise, "Between Hope and History," bombed. He reported no income from the book on his tax forms because he had waived royalties.

Of the $742,852 paid to her by Simon & Schuster in 1996, Mrs. Clinton gave $590,000 to charity, used $125,000 to pay federal taxes resulting from the royalties, used $20,000 to pay Arkansas taxes and spent the rest on administrative costs of handling the royalty fund, according to the White House.

The Clintons benefited from the 1996 surge on Wall Street, reporting $140,000 in income from investments, interest and dividends. The bulk of that came from $100,066 in capital gains from their blind trust managed by Boston Harbor Trust Co., the largest such profit they have made during Mr. Clinton's presidency.

Away From Politics

• **The FBI criminal laboratory** has serious problems, from faulty scientific procedures to erroneous testimony, the Justice Department said after an internal investigation. *(AFP)*

• **Florida has issued a list** of the 949 doctors in the state who have been disciplined by colleagues or paid at least three malpractice claims. *(AP)*

• **The Village Voice**, founded 42 years ago in New York by apostles of urban culture, will begin a sister publication, The Long Island Voice. *(NYT)*

• **A cadet facing dismissal** from the U.S. Military Academy over accusations of having consensual sex last year with a male classmate on the grounds of West Point said she was raped by that classmate and charged the army with botching its investigation. *(WP)*

• **A former principal** of a suburban Cleveland high school was convicted after pleading no contest to charges he secretly videotaped cheerleaders while they were changing clothes. *(AP)*

ROBINSON: *Memories of His Major League Debut 50 Years Ago*

Continued from Page 1

York governor known for wrestling with ambiguities, Robinson's arrival in New York was "both a happy and an unhappy thing."

"Why should it have taken until 1947?" he said. "You'd already had the First World War, the Second World War." Mr. Cuomo left the borough of Queens in 1951 to play minor league baseball in Georgia, "and for a guy like me who played ball with black guys in south Jamaica, the idea they weren't playing in the major leagues was surprising."

"You knew how good they were," Mr. Cuomo said. "What Robinson reminded people of, and should remind them today, is of the tremendous untapped potential in this country."

"I loved the guy without ever knowing him," Mr. Mailer said, and dozens of a certain age spoke reverently in interviews of a man challenged to perform a hero's work in full view of the world.

"It was Jackie Robinson that spurred my love for baseball," said Beatrice Wall, an administrative assistant at the Cornerstone Baptist Church in the black neighborhood of Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn. "We lived on Hancock Street and we would go to Ebbets Field, and it was just a treat. My God! He inspired the black people. My grandmother, my sister and two cousins. His name was a household word to us."

It was Robinson's accomplishment that even Dodger foeswere drawn to him.

"All of a sudden I saw this country as I'd never seen it before," said Felix Rohatyn of Robinson's ascension to the Dodgers. Then 19 years old, having come to the United States in 1942 to escape Nazi-occupied Europe, Mr. Rohatyn said he had not fathomed the depth of the country's segregation until then.

"I saw what a big thing it was for a black man to play for the Brooklyn Dodgers, and it made a profound impression," he said. Mr. Rohatyn was a fan of the New York Giants. "Of course, it didn't keep me from rooting against him when he played against the Giants," he added.

As a Dodger fan, admittedly biased, Mr. Glasser of the ACLU was fervid.

"It's hard to imagine for this generation what it was like for a white boy in the late 1940s to have a black man as his idol," Mr. Glasser said.

"Where I lived in East Flatbush, you could walk for 10 blocks in any direction and not see anyone who wasn't white, maybe not even anyone who wasn't Jewish. Most of my friends were intense Dodger fans, and we had with the team a peculiarly intense relationship, and into that relationship comes Robinson.

"And on a team filled with heroes, he became a hero. On the empty lots where we played, when those lots transformed in our minds to the lush grass of Ebbets Field, we chose to be Jackie. We tried to incorporate everything about him into our styles. I had a friend who even wore his sneakers on the wrong feet to make him walk pigeon-toed."

It is a measure of the Robinson reputation that personal memories of him linger even for people who are not baseball fans.

"In 1947, let's see, I was 17 and didn't know much of anything, but I can sing you the song," said Annie Ross, the jazz singer, and over the phone, she did. It was written by Count Basie:

Did you see Jackie Robinson hit that ball?
Well, he hit it, yeah
And that ain't all,
He's going home, yeah
Jackie's real gone.

ASIA/PACIFIC

Beijing's Man in Hong Kong Grapples With 'Image Problem' Abroad

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — The honeymoon did not last long for Tung Chee-hwa, the business executive Beijing selected to run this territory when it reverts to Chinese control on July 1.

With Mr. Tung set to take charge here in just over 70 days, his allies and advisers — and reportedly Mr. Tung himself — are fretting over what they see as his "image problem," particularly in the West.

Once described as soft-spoken and conciliatory, the perfect person to deal with China's Communist leaders, Mr. Tung is now more often depicted as Beijing's man in Hong Kong, a hard-handed authoritarian who would strip away civil liberties and roll back democratic reforms.

That image was highlighted by Mr. Tung's announcement last week of tough restrictions on political parties and public protests, which he said will be imposed soon after China assumes control.

The Tung camp considers the new, negative depiction as grossly unfair, and Mr. Tung, widely known as "C.H.", has been described by aides as feeling "frustrated" with the image problem. Said a foreign diplomat here, "He seems to be in a mood of injured surprise that he's in some kind of trouble. I think he has found the reaction so far sobering, even shocking."

But Mr. Tung's aides and allies are deeply divided about how to solve the image problem.

Some advisers have urged Mr. Tung to make an immediate trip to the United States to repair the damage. They argue he needs to move quickly to reassure American policymakers, and a skeptical U.S. public, that Hong Kong is not on the brink of a totalitarian nightmare and that he is not merely Beijing's mouthpiece in the territory.

But other influential aides, including his business associates, have cautioned that any U.S. trip be delayed until at least six months after the handover to give Mr. Tung time to build a record at home first.

"That's the debate among some of his aides," said Tsang Yok-sing, a member of the Chinese-appointed shadow legislature. "I don't think anything C.H. Tung or anyone else says before the handover can dispel people's doubts or suspicions about the future of Hong Kong." By waiting several months, "he can say, 'Look, all those doomsday prophecies have not been fulfilled, Hong Kong still enjoys its liberties,' " Mr. Tsang said.

[Mr. Tung has shelved plans to visit the United States next month, Agence France-Presse quoted sources close to his office as saying on Tuesday. The cources cited a "huge amount of work" as the reason for the decision.]

Michael DeGolyer, who heads a long-term project monitoring attitudes in Hong Kong about the transition and related issues at Baptist University in Hong Kong, said, "I think he certainly has an image problem overseas."

The executives who advise Mr. Tung to visit the United States later in the year, he said, show "a complete misunderstanding of image management."

"The PR people are right, the business people are wrong," Mr. DeGolyer said. "This isn't business, it's politics, and it's totally different."

The local press generally still treats Mr. Tung with the reverence naturally accorded any leader-in-waiting. But public opinion surveys conducted by Mr. DeGolyer's Hong Kong transition project show that many people still know little about Mr. Tung, and a significant number who are familiar with him consider him a puppet of mainland China.

The bigger problem, Mr. Tung's allies believe, is overseas. Foreign correspondents, they say, have misreported or distorted some of Mr. Tung's conservative views. The well-known leaders of Hong Kong's small but vocal camp of democracy advocates, like Martin Lee of the Democratic Party, are accused of "bad-mouthing" Mr. Tung and Hong Kong on trips to the United States, Canada and Europe. And, in the view of Tung advisers, the departing British-led government has used its "propaganda machine" to turn world opinion against China's incoming chief executive.

"What Mr. Tung has not got at this time is a public relations machinery," said Rita Fan, president of the appointed shadow legislature. "The British government has got a PR machinery that is turning out all kinds of official comments from undisclosed sources."

"In the foreign press, in North America, people read articles and many of these articles are sourced back to the British government or the British Hong Kong administration," Ms. Fan said. "Mr. Tung, in his current situation with only a few dozen staffers, can hardly counteract."

Some Tung friends and allies say they believe his image problem in the United States is linked to Americans' negative impression of China itself, with some U.S. authors and opinion-makers using questions of illegal campaign contributions and Beijing's human rights record to try to turn China into a new enemy.

"I think most people in the United States have a negative impression of China," Mr. Tsang said, "and Hong Kong is being taken over by China."

But Mr. Tsang and others concede that many of Mr. Tung's current problems are self-generated. He came out strongly in favor of abolishing the democratically elected legislature and setting up the appointed one — a move deeply unpopular here. Then he backed China on plans to rewrite the local bill of rights and other civil liberties ordinances to restrict demonstrations and other types of political activities.

Mr. Tung has defended those changes as balancing individual freedoms against the need for "stability." But his lengthy explanations, couched in legal language describing the changes as "technical," have failed to win over skeptics.

"In terms of the public perception of this issue, it's been a disaster, an absolute disaster," said a Western diplomat who generally sympathizes with Mr. Tung.

Mr. Tung's friends and advisers here attribute the rockiness of the last few months to Mr. Tung's inexperience in the political arena.

"One cannot say that C.H. is a really seasoned politician," said Mr. Tsang. "Before he was appointed to his post, he very seldom said anything in public, and he seldom spoke to the media."

Among other things, some aides say Mr. Tung is still uncomfortable in the world of sound bites, where complex thoughts and ideas have to be reduced to short, catchy and quotable phrases. They say Mr. Tung dislikes giving interviews where his views might be distilled into a few short quotes, and he prefers longer speeches or discussions.

China Sidesteps UN Censure Motion

Western-Backed Resolution on Human Rights Fails for 7th Time

Reuters

GENEVA — For the seventh year in a row, China averted censure at the United Nations Human Rights Commission on Tuesday by successfully quashing a Western resolution critical of its record.

The 53-member forum approved a "no-action motion," presented by China, by a vote of 27 countries in favor to 17 against, with 9 abstentions.

Delegates erupted into applause when the vote, nearly identical to last year's result, was announced after more than 90 minutes of sometimes acrimonious debate.

Wu Jianmen, China's representative arthe United Nations in Geneva who heads his country's delegation, offered the "no action" motion and fiercely denounced the Western resolution, which was sponsored by Denmark with backing from 14 countries, including the United States.

It was, Mr. Wu declared, "a tool of power politics directed not just against China but also against all developing countries."

In the later vote, Beijing won the support of the overwhelming majority of Third World states on the commission.

Assistant Secretary of State John Shattuck and the British delegate, Henry Steel, objected to the Chinese "no action" maneuver. Mr. Shattuck said the rights situation in China was "a subject of considerable concern" although Washington did not seek confrontation with Beijing.

Earlier Tuesday, China gave Denmark and the Netherlands a diplomatic slap on the wrist by postponing official visits in a dispute over their support the resolution.

The Foreign Ministry said China "will delay important exchanges of officials that are under discussion and halt exchanges and cooperation with Denmark on human rights."

Beijing then postponed scheduled visits by two Danish ministers.

Denmark has been the moving force this year behind the resolution.

Denmark "is interfering in China's internal affairs and hurting the feelings of the Chinese people," the ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, said.

Copenhagen, he said, "has set up obstacles to the smooth development of relations between the two countries."

China had warned that relations with countries that sponsored the resolution would be affected. Denmark, the Netherlands, the United States and 12 other countries co-sponsored the motion urging Beijing to observe human rights and protect the cultural identity of Tibetans.

Denmark took the initiative with the resolution in Geneva after France refused to do so, shattering consensus in the European Union.

Besides France, Australia, Canada, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan and Spain, which had all previously criticized China's tough policies, opted not to back this year's motion.

Beijing informed Denmark that visits to China by Social Affairs Minister Karen Jespersen in June and Justice Minister Frank Jensen in the autumn had been postponed until further notice, the Danish Foreign Ministry said.

But Copenhagen said a visit by Education Minister Ole Vig Jensen would still go ahead as scheduled in May, as would a private visit by Crown Prince Joachim and Princess Alexandra, set for July.

In The Hague, the Economic Affairs Ministry said China had postponed a Dutch trade mission to Beijing scheduled for June. The mission would have visited China from June 7 to 14 under the leadership of Economic Affairs Minister Hans Wijers.

BRIEFLY

John Macdougall/Agence France-Presse

Riot police confronting opposition protesters in front of the Indonesian Parliament building Tuesday.

Advance Troops to Hong Kong

HONG KONG — China and Britain have agreed that an advance party of Chinese troops will arrive in Hong Kong next week in preparation for the territory's return to Chinese sovereignty July 1, a Hong Kong government spokesman said Tuesday.

The party of 40 People's Liberation Army soldiers would prepare communications and buildings for the future garrison, the spokesman said. *(Reuters)*

Taiwan Gets U.S. Fighter Jets

TAIPEI — Two U.S.-made warplanes have arrived to join the Taiwan Air Force, the first since Washington bowed to Chinese demands and agreed to stop selling advanced weapons to Taiwan 15 years ago, the air force said Tuesday.

U.S. and Taiwanese pilots flew the F-16s, the first of a batch of 150, to Chiayi Air Base in southern Taiwan on Monday, arriving a day early to avoid publicity, the United Daily News said.

The United States stopped selling sophisticated arms to Taiwan after it established diplomatic ties with China. But the Bush administration agreed in 1992 to sell Taiwan the F-16s for $6 billion. *(AP)*

North Korea Chief Misses Event

TOKYO — The North Korean leader, Kim Jong Il, missed an official ceremony Tuesday held to celebrate the birthday of his late father, Kim Il Sung, according to North Korean news media reports of the event.

The official press agency KCNA did not mention Mr. Kim in the list of dignitaries who took part in a ceremony at the Kusumsan Palace mausoleum where the embalmed body of the deceased leader is preserved in a glass coffin.

Kim Il Sung died on July 8, 1994. Had he lived, Tuesday would have been his 85th birthday. *(AFP)*

Opposition Protest in Indonesia

JAKARTA — Hundreds of supporters of Megawati Sukarnoputri staged a protest outside the Indonesian Parliament house Tuesday in a show of strength for the ousted minority party leader before general elections in May.

Chanting slogans and waving banners reading "Mega or Nothing," up to 2,000 people demonstrated outside the building for most of the day, witnesses said.

Scores of riot police watched silently, but made no move to intervene. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

Hong Kong and Macau people will need permits to work in Taiwan after the transfer of the British and Portuguese enclaves to China in July 1997 and December 1999, respectively, Taiwan officials said Tuesday. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Shen Guofang, spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, using the Chinese name for Martin Lee, the leader of the Democratic Party in Hong Kong, in discussing his meetings with top U.S. officials, including President Bill Clinton, later this week: "Li Zongming incites international forces everywhere to meddle in Hong Kong affairs." *(Reuters)*

Wang Lingyun, about her son, the dissident Wang Dan, in wake of a report that he had been offered release on health grounds if he agreed to leave China: "I asked him if the authorities spoke to him about medical parole and he said there has been no such thing." *(Reuters)*

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Prince Barred in Return to Cambodia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — The exiled Prince Norodom Sirivudh was barred Tuesday from returning to Cambodia, where he had hoped to challenge his conviction of plotting to murder the co-prime minister, Hun Sen.

Prince Sirivudh was stranded in Hong Kong after an airline refused to fly him home after warnings he would be arrested. He said the government had nothing to fear as he led no army.

"I will ask the Hong Kong authorities to allow me to find a solution to go back home," the half-brother of King Norodom Sihanouk said. "I'm still a member of Parliament and ask not for a violent solution, but just a review of my trial."

"I accept to be in jail, to be under house arrest," he added. "That's how I ask to review my trial case."

Prince Sirivudh, who left his home in Paris on Monday, had been issued a boarding pass by the Hong Kong airline Dragonair for an afternoon flight to Phnom Penh.

But Dragonair would not let him board, saying it had been told by Cambodian officials that the prince would be arrested in Phnom Penh.

"I don't understand Dragonair's attitude," Prince Sirivudh said at the airport. "I am a Cambodian holding a Cambodian passport."

Prince Sirivudh said he would try to board a flight to Phnom Penh on Thursday.

The prince went into exile in December 1995 after being held for one month on charges of involvement in a conspiracy against Mr. Hun Sen's life. He refused to return for the 1996 trial and was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

David Wong/Reuters

The prince stranded in Hong Kong.

The co-interior minister, You Hockry, said earlier Tuesday that Prince Sirivudh would be arrested on arrival.

Mr. You Hockry said he discussed the issue Sunday with his co-minister, Sar Kheng of Mr. Hun Sen's Cambodian People's Party, which formed an uneasy coalition with the royalist Funcinpec party after UN-run elections in 1993. Funcinpec stands for United National Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia.

"Sirivudh must come with a pardon," said Mr. You Hockry, a royalist. "Without a royal pardon Funcinpec cannot do much legally."

King Sihanouk said last week that he was not ready to anger Mr. Hun Sen by granting an amnesty and warned he would abdicate if the Sirivudh affair was settled by violence.

Prince Sirivudh declared his intentions were non-violent.

"I don't have an army," he said, "I'm just a member of Parliament fighting for democracy, human rights. I fight for an ideal, not with weapons." *(Reuters, AP)*

■ Party Rivalry Heats Up

Mr. Hun Sen's formerly Communist Cambodian People's Party joined a bid to unseat the leader of Funcinpec, First Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and half-nephew of Prince Sirivudh, Agence France-Presse reported.

The two parties are former enemies on the battlefield that are now the main partners in the current ruling coalition despite remaining bitter political rivals.

Mr. Hun Sen's party said it agreed with a dissident member of Funcinpec, the minister of state Ung Phan, who announced in a television broadcast that he was one of a "large portion" of party members who could no longer accept Prince Ranariddh's leadership.

هكذا من الأصل

EUROPE

Europe's Contingent Marches Into Albania

Initial Deployment Goes Smoothly

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ROME — With much fanfare and some uncertainty, the first wave of a modest multinational force, to be made up of 6,000 soldiers from eight European countries, arrived in Albania on Tuesday, one month after the Balkan country collapsed into near-anarchy.

Known as Mission Dawn, it is Europe's response to the latest crisis along its southeastern rim, and an important foreign policy test for Italy, which has been charged with the military command of an international mission for the first time since World War II.

The first arrivals, a contingent of 1,200 Italian, French and Spanish troops, which landed Tuesday morning in the port city of Durres, were greeted by Prime Minister Bashkim Fino, who said Albanians were grateful for help in restoring "peace and order."

Italy, which faces Albania across a narrow stretch of the Adriatic Sea, has pushed for international intervention ever since the collapse of fraudulent investment schemes triggered a wave of violence across a country that was already the poorest in Europe. As unrest in Albania spun out of control, about 13,000 Albanians made their way to Italy in a steady stream of rickety boats, turning a foreign policy crisis into one with pressing domestic consequences.

"It is an indispensable mission," said President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro of Italy on Monday, "because this is a country, 70 kilometers or just two steps away, where the state is falling apart. It is a world where people are taking justice into their own hands, where there is a multiplication of weapons and every boy carries guns, Kalashnikovs on his back as it they were nothing."

The refugee crisis never grew to the proportions of the exodus of 1991, when more than 40,000 Albanians poured across the Adriatic to escape political unrest, but Italy this time soon began to discourage the new wave of immigrants with more vigorous patrols of its coast.

But when the Italian government went looking for European partners who shared its sense of urgency about the chaos in Albania, it got a chilly response, notably from Britain and Germany. So, instead of a pan-European mission, the expeditionary force to Albania became an ad-hoc coalition, put together by what has become known as a "coalition of the willing," consisting of France, Spain, Greece, Romania, Denmark, Austria, as well as Italy, which is contributing 2,500 troops, by far the largest number.

On its first day out, the mission moved forward smoothly, easing lingering concerns about the organizational abilities of the Italian military, which has had little operational experience outside the NATO context. There were further doubts in other capitals about Italy's leadership late last week when the center-left government of Prime Minister Romano Prodi faced a political crisis over the parliamentary vote for the Albanian mission.

That crisis passed, although it left Mr. Prodi badly weakened, while once again enhancing Italy's reputation for reckless political brinkmanship. As numerous analysts here have pointed out in recent weeks, the stakes for Italy in this Albanian mission are high: Failure could damage Rome's efforts to enhance its influence in the Balkans, both diplomatically and economically.

Charged with a three-month United Nations mandate to provide protection to humanitarian aid and assistance now due to arrive in Albania, the multinational force, under the command of Admiral Guido Venturoni, Italy's chief of staff, began officially Tuesday morning in the pre-dawn hours as French Marines swept the Durres harbor for mines. They were followed by a French transport ship, which docked moments after 150 Italian paratroopers on six transport planes landed at Tirana airport, 40 kilometers (25 miles) to the east.

The different national contingents will be spread around the country, with Italians, Greeks and Romanians covering the port city of Vlore and the southern half of the country where the political situation has been most chaotic.

Even before the troop deployment began, international aid officials have been warning that the food situation in Albania was getting worse. About 470 tons of wheat flour, beans and vegetable oil from the UN World Food Program was due to arrive Tuesday in Durres, destined for orphanages, old-age homes and other social institutions.

Admiral Venturoni, at a press conference Monday, insisted that this force will have a freer hand than did the UN forces stationed in Bosnia during the early years of the war. "The troops will have the right to defend themselves and others from violence. We are certainly not setting out to look for guns, but we can disarm anyone who threatens us directly."

Boris Horvat/Agence France-Presse

FROM JAIL TO DESK — Bernard Tapie, the jailed French businessman-politician, leaving his employer's office in Marseille on Tuesday. He was on day-release after being hired by a business colleague.

BRIEFLY

EU Summit in May

BRUSSELS — European Affairs Minister Michel Barnier of France said Tuesday that the European Union would hold a special summit meeting next month to speed up its negotiations on a new treaty.

"There will be a meeting of the heads of state and government on May 23," Mr. Barnier said.

Talks on a new treaty are due to be wrapped up at the Union's midyear meeting in Amsterdam in June. But little agreement has been reached to date, in part because the bloc is waiting for Britain's elections on May 1. *(Reuters)*

French Strike Ends

PARIS — French hospital interns decided to end their five-week-old strike against government belt-tightening, but they promised other forms of protest.

The walkout, which affected nearly all of France's 26 university hospitals, had been losing steam in recent days.

The strike's end represented a small victory for the government, but the interns announced a daylong strike April 24, the day the cost-controlling reform takes effect. *(AP)*

Tudjman Party Wins

ZAGREB, Croatia — President Franjo Tudjman's Croatian Democratic Union said Tuesday that it expected to govern the capital after weekend elections, but its grip on country's second-biggest city loosened.

Winning 35.67 percent of the Zagreb city council vote, the Croatian Democratic Union received 24 seats, the biggest fraction in the 50-seat local legislature. The Social Democrats, the former Communists, came in second with 24.18 percent and the centrist Social Liberals third with 12.57 percent.

But in the Adriatic port of Split, Croatia's second-biggest city, results gave the opposition a chance to dump the Croatian Democratic mayor by forming an alliance. The Croatian Democrats claimed victory in parliamentary voting in 19 of 21 counties. Preliminary results gave the party 41 of 68 seats in the Chamber of Counties, four more than in the last elections in 1993. The Social Democrats gained three seats for a total of four. *(AP)*

Ulster Church Burns

BELFAST — A Roman Catholic church in Northern Ireland was set afire Tuesday amid a growing wave of attacks on churches and community halls by rival Protestant unionists and Irish Catholic hard-liners.

Security officials said the interior of the church in Stoneyford, County Antrim, sustained severe damage. It was the fourth Catholic church in the British-ruled province to be burned this month. *(Reuters)*

Rival Party Enters Tax Talks With Kohl With 'Will to Agree'

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl met Tuesday with leaders of the opposition Social Democrats for talks on tax reforms that are seen by both sides as a last chance to achieve an early deal to boost jobs and investment.

Arriving for the negotiations, the Social Democratic leader, Oskar Lafontaine, said: "We are going into these talks with a will to agree. We want results"

"Any decision that serves the battle against unemployment will win our support," he added.

Peter Hintze, general secretary of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, said if the talks failed the government would try to get its own legislation through the Bundestag before the summer break.

EU Agrees to Cut Fish Catches As France and Britain Lose

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LUXEMBOURG — In an effort to restore Europe's dwindling fish stocks, the European Union on Tuesday voted to reduce fish catches by as much as a third.

After two days of talks, EU fishery ministers decided, 13 to 2, to cut fishing in the waters of the 15-nation Union further. The cuts of up to 30 percent cover a five-year period to the end of 2001.

France and Britain were the only countries to vote against the plan, which leaves it up to members to decide how to achieve fishing reductions of 30 percent for endangered species like cod and herring.

Reductions of 20 percent will be imposed for other varieties that are over-fished but not yet facing extinction.

The agreement affects only boats that are longer than 12 meters. Targets must be reached within five years, either by taking ships out of use or by reducing the number of days a ship spends at sea.

Britain's fisheries minister, Tony Baldry, vowed to ignore the cuts, protesting what he said was the EU's permissive policy toward "quota hopping" — the practice by which foreign boats can buy up British fish licenses.

"We are not prepared to continue to see a situation where over a quarter of the British fishing fleet is foreign-owned and foreign-controlled," Mr. Baldry said after the vote.

Fisheries is one of the few areas where the EU sets national quotas, he noted. *(AP, Reuters)*

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NATO-Russia Talks Hit 'Red Lines' and Stall

Moscow Wants Promises From Solana New Members Won't Upgrade Forces

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Negotiations between NATO and Russia on a new security partnership have stalled on Moscow's refusal to accept any upgrade in military infrastructure on the territory of new members in the east, senior NATO diplomats said Tuesday.

The NATO secretary-general, Javier Solana Madariaga, held four hours of intensive discussions in Moscow with the Russian foreign minister, Yevgeni Primakov, to try to clear up lingering points of dispute. But they failed to make breakthroughs that NATO officials hoped would clear the way for a signing ceremony by NATO and Russian leaders next month.

After the fourth round of negotiations that began in January, Mr. Solana and Mr. Primakov issued a terse declaration that noted "a convergence of positions" on some issues.

But they said "complex questions remain to be resolved in order to achieve a mutually acceptable document on relations between NATO and Russia."

Mr. Solana flew back to Brussels on Tuesday evening and immediately convened a meeting of ambassadors from the alliance's 16 members to assess the results of his talks with Mr. Primakov and to ponder the next phase in the negotiations.

"We are now confronted by what appear to be red lines for both sides," a senior NATO diplomat said. "The Russians say they can't make further concessions or they will lose support in the Duma and their military hierarchy. But the allies also can't move any further or we would jeopardize the rights of new members."

NATO diplomats said the charter text, which runs about 15 pages, is about 80 percent complete. There is full agreement on a political section that includes a statement of general principles, areas of mutual cooperation and the format of a permanent consultative council in which Russian and NATO representatives will meet on a regular basis.

But there are stubborn disagreements in the final section involving the military implications of NATO enlargement. U.S. and NATO officials say Mr. Primakov is still demanding binding commitments that the alliance will not station troops or nuclear weapons on the territory of new member states, nor move any of NATO's military infrastructure closer to Russia's border.

NATO has declared it has "no intention, no plans and no reason" to move nuclear weapons closer to Russia. Nor does it see any need to deploy substantial numbers of combat troops on the soil of new members. And in the current security environment, NATO officials say rapid reaction forces based in Western Europe will be adequate to guarantee the defense of new eastern members.

But NATO insists it cannot give eternal guarantees because nobody can predict the future security environment. The allies say they must remain flexible enough to change strategy and do whatever is necessary to ensure the safety of all members.

Mr. Solana has told Mr. Primakov that any unconditional ban on moving NATO troops and equipment to the territory of eastern states would compromise their membership rights. Under NATO's founding treaty, an attack against one member's territory must be treated as an attack against them all.

NATO has proposed a package of confidence-building measures designed to ease Russian anxieties about the encroachment of a Western military alliance it once considered its mortal enemy. The allies have offered to inform the Russians about transfers of troops and equipment and to let them attend exercises, carry out on-base inspections and even monitor NATO airspace.

Mr. Primakov, however, argues that these assurances are not sufficient unless Russia receives absolute commitments that any improvement in the war-fighting capability of NATO's prospective members — likely to be Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic — will not change the balance of military power on the Continent in a way that could threaten Russia.

Even though the Russian government says it now accepts the view that NATO is a defensive alliance, it still expresses fears that the military impact of NATO expansion will pose intolerable security risks.

Agence France-Presse

Mr. Primakov, left, and Mr. Solana at the start of their talks Tuesday in Moscow. The levity did not last long.

Ukraine Quits Iran Reactor Deal

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Responding to American and Israeli appeals, Ukraine has decided against providing turbines for the nuclear reactor that Russia is selling to Iran.

The decision is a victory for Western efforts to curtail nuclear cooperation with Iran. American officials said they hoped it would delay the Russian project but did not expect it to prevent the sale of the reactor.

Ukraine's decision was discussed at a meeting in Kiev on Monday between the Ukrainian president, Leonid Kuchma, and Natan Scharansky, the Israeli minister of industry and trade.

Mr. Scharansky disclosed the decision in a telephone interview. American officials said later that they had received similar assurances.

At the heart of the issue is a Russian decision to sell a nuclear power reactor to Iran, a move that has long been a major irritant in U.S.-Russian relations.

The cash-starved Russian nuclear establishment insists the reactor will be open to inspection and used for peaceful purposes. The sale is also part of Moscow's diplomatic campaign to nurture closer ties with Tehran.

But American and Israeli officials said they feared that the sale of the reactor would help Iran develop its nuclear expertise and aid its drive to develop nuclear weapons.

While U.S.-Russian differences over the project have been well-publicized, Ukraine's involvement in the project has been less well known.

A Ukrainian company, Turboatom, was planning to sell several turbines for the power reactor, working as a subcontractor to the Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy, according to American officials.

"There are only a couple of companies in the world that build the big turbines for these Russian power reactors," an American official noted.

American officials said the Ukrainians might also have been interested in providing other components, like pumps, as well as services, like welding.

Ukraine's involvement in the project was a major impediment to closer U.S.-Ukrainian ties. Officials said it had precluded cooperation on commercial nuclear technology.

Israel was also alarmed. Mr. Scharansky said that the Israeli government asked Mr. Kuchma to back out of the deal when the Ukrainian president visited Israel several months ago.

After repeated appeals, Mr. Kuchma signaled during a private meeting in Kiev on Monday that Ukraine would not take part in the reactor project, Mr. Scharansky said.

American officials said that Mr. Scharansky's information was also consistent with private assurances that the United States received.

BRIEFLY

U.S. Envoy to Hold Talks With Arafat

JERUSALEM — The U.S. special envoy, Dennis Ross, will meet with Yasser Arafat in Gaza on Wednesday to discuss reviving the peace talks between the Palestinians and Israel, a Palestinians official said Tuesday. The negotiations have been suspended for a month.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's office said the time of Mr. Netanyahu's meeting with Mr. Ross had yet to be set. Israeli radio had said the U.S. envoy would meet with the prime minister on Wednesday.

"Dennis Ross will meet President Arafat in Gaza at 7:30 P.M. to discuss ways to salvage the peace process suspended by Israeli intransigence," said Tayeb Abdel Rahim, general secretary of the Palestinian presidency.

He also said that Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Posuvalyuk of Russia would meet with Mr. Arafat in Gaza on Thursday. *(Reuters)*

Watch on Nigeria

GENEVA — Condemning imprisonment and executions of government opponents, the UN Human Rights Commission overcame African opposition and voted Tuesday to put Nigeria under special scrutiny.

As a result, the United Nations will appoint a special investigator on Nigeria under a procedure reserved for serious violators such as Burma, Iran, Iraq and Sudan.

The resolution expresses deep concern at "continuing violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Nigeria, including arbitrary detention." The vote was 28 to 6, with 19 abstentions, mainly from African countries. *(AP)*

Tibet Talks Sought

BILBAO, Spain (Combined Dispatches) — The Dalai Lama said Tuesday that he was ready to negotiate Tibet's future as soon as Beijing indicated it was ready. Talks could take place anywhere and with no preconditions, he said.

Beijing said earlier Tuesday that a channel for talks between Beijing and the Dalai Lama remained open. But the Foreign Ministry accused the exiled god-king of Tibet of failing to renounce independence.

The Dalai Lama said he was not demanding Tibetan independence.

"The Chinese government is very distrustful and thinks everything is a separatist movement," he said. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Kinshasa Is Crippled for a Second Day by Opposition

By Garry Pierre-Pierre
New York Times Service

KINSHASA, Zaire — This sprawling capital city struggled for the second day to return to normalcy as a strike called by the opposition forced stores to close their doors and impeded travel, crippling the usually bustling city.

In the last two days, as rebels continue their advance throughout the country, supporters of the recently ousted prime minister, Etienne Tshisekedi, have brought the capital to a halt while demanding that President Mobutu Sese Seko step down.

The strike Tuesday was to be a "motorized" march where students were to commandeer cars and parade throughout the streets. But it had the unwitting effect of shutting down the city, giving the opposition more power.

A heavy military presence, however, prevented students from seizing cars as planned. Throughout the day, truckloads of soldiers armed with automatic weapons roamed the streets, and major thoroughfares were blocked off, preventing students from reaching schools where they could gather.

[South Africa on Tuesday predicted dramatic progress within days in ending the civil war in Zaire and said that the rebel leader, Laurent Kabila, might visit the country soon, Reuters reported from Cape Town.

[Deputy Foreign Minister Aziz Pahad said that South Africa would accelerate efforts to make possible talks between Mr. Kabila and the ailing Marshal Mobutu.

[But Mr. Pahad said reports that Mr. Kabila was in South Africa or expected in the country on Tuesday were premature.]

Opposition leaders quickly called the day of protest a success, and said that even if their intention had not been to close down the city, the message had been sent that they wield significant power here.

"It is intended to show the powers here that they represent nothing at all, except for the money that they can distribute," said Marcel Mbayo, a top aide to Mr. Tshisekedi. "It is to show the political class that it is not in communion with the people. And it is to show Kabila and anyone else that we are here and we have waged a struggle."

The show of force in recent days by Mr. Tshisekedi and his Union for Social Progress and Democracy was as much a message to Mr. Kabila as to Marshal Mobutu, diplomats and analysts here said.

"Tshisekedi knows that unless he acts decisively, he risks irrelevancy," said a Western diplomat who spoke on condition of anonymity. "But I'm not quite sure how Kabila will interpret any of this."

The rebels, known as the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of the Congo — Mr. Kabila has said he intends to restore the name Congo to the country — have targeted Kikwit, about 400 kilometers (250 miles) southeast of Kinshasa, as their next conquest.

On Tuesday, the Zairian government admitted for the first time that the war, which began last October in eastern Zaire, was not going well for it. But officials blamed the civilian government of former Prime Minister Kengo Wa Dondo for the rout, saying it gave the generals little money to fight the war.

Information Minister Kin-Kiey Mulumbu said that Zaire was prepared to issue a warrant for Mr. Kengo for pillaging the country's coffer before leaving office last month.

In their advance, the rebel army has waged a successful psychological warfare, spreading rumors, dropping tracks and using infiltrators to announce their imminent arrival. So government officials here have come to believe the media, particularly the international press, are part of the rebels' ploy.

During a news conference here, Mr. Kin-Kiey accused the international press of demoralizing the Zairian Army.

"This is a media war," said Mr. Kin-Kiey. "The press has become more and more intolerable."

Juppe Promises To End Illegal Phone-Tapping

Reuters

PARIS — Prime Minister Alain Juppe pledged Tuesday to stamp out illegal phone-tapping, a practice at the heart of a scandal darkening President Francois Mitterrand's legacy.

"I intend to put an end to totally deplorable practices that jeopardize individual freedoms," the center-right prime minister added to cheers from his party's deputies days after new revelations of wire-tapping under Mr. Mitterrand's presidency from 1981 to 1995.

Files from Mr. Mitterrand's former anti-terrorist cell, extracts of which were published by the media, show he personally oversaw widespread illegal taps of journalists, lawyers and politicians. Many papers carried his handwritten comment: "Vu" ("Seen").

Later, Paul Bouchet, head of the National Commission for Control of Intercepts and Security, handed his annual report to Mr. Juppe, and Mr. Bouchet said France's record on phone bugging was not bad by international standards.

"We're trying to bolster the rule of law in our country," Mr. Bouchet said. "It is already better than many people say. It does not suffer in a comparison with many foreign countries."

He declined to discuss his report before a news conference set for on Thursday.

ISRAEL: *Indictments Forecast*

Continued from Page 1

top political aide, acted as a conduit in negotiations between Mr. Deri and the prime minister over the Bar-On appointment and that investigators recommended that Mr. Lieberman be charged with breach of public trust.

Mr. Netanyahu has denied he knew anything about a deal, as have Mr. Deri, Mr. Hanegbi, Mr. Lieberman and Mr. Bar-On. The prime minister refused comment on the reported recommendations.

On Monday, Mr. Lieberman was questioned by the police for seven hours before they ended the investigation.

A police announcement said that the chief investigator, Sando Mazor, gave Ms. Arbel a 995-page report.

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ENGLISH: *With Expensive Private Lessons All the Rage, Seoul Decides to Crack Down*

Continued from Page 1

are raking in all the business.

The language boom poses new problems for the South Korean government. Government officials have been aiming to even out education opportunities, so that rich children do not have a greater advantage. Last month, the Education Ministry mandated that English be taught to all third graders, effectively making it illegal for those students to take private English lessons.

South Korean students are recognized internationally as top-flight, but there is growing concern about the huge sums of cash that families are paying for cram schools and tutors. It is common for families to spend more than $10,000 on extra lessons in a variety of subjects for a child in primary school.

There are also worries about the toll on children who spend 18 hours a day studying, with little time to play or socialize, under pressure to pass exams and gain admittance to top schools.

Even government officials acknowledge that a single law cannot stop South Korean parents determined to give their children the best opportunities.

So far authorities have not prosecuted any parents on an English-language rap, but some parents who have flouted the no-tutoring law have been "given guidance," according to an official from the Education Ministry.

There is more of an effort to nail the Americans, Australians, Canadians, and others who arrive on tourist visas to cash in illegally on the English boom.

There are no statistics for the number of foreigners deported for teaching English without proper visas and work permits, but the sharp increase in the total number of deportations mirrors the recent boom in interest in English. Slightly more than 30,000 people were deported or were asked to leave last year, almost a 20 percent annual increase.

"There are a lot of people working here illegally on tourist visas; it's a big business," said Miguel Alandete, 34, who came last year from Annapolis to teach English. He and his wife, Joy, who are here legally, earn a combined $72,000 a year from a language institute, plus free housing and health insurance.

Mr. Alandete said he could earn a lot more teaching "on the black market," but that can lead to problems. The government catches some illegal tutors when they show up at a bank trying to exchange a big roll of Korean won for U.S. dollars. Bank officials are on alert for foreigners with suspiciously large amounts of cash.

Money changers are required to check the passport and visa status of foreigners exchanging money, so the "backpacker tutor" or "cowboy tutor" can be tripped up.

Park Bum Jin, a member of the National Assembly, said outlawing tutoring was "unrealistic and difficult to enforce."

But he said that there was no plan to repeal the law.

Instead, the government is already planning its next tactic: television tutoring. Backed by government funding, public television will soon bring the nation's best tutors into every home free of charge. As an added incentive for students to watch, questions on the national exams are to be discussed on the show.

But Mrs. Koh, the mother of the second-grader, wants her son to learn English from a tutor whose native language is English and who has only a few students at a time.

"There might be 30 children in a school class, and 10 of them may already have pretty good English," she said, "but those kids will be stuck with one teacher who must teach the whole group. They won't learn anything."

BELGIUM: *Report on Child Sex Killings Cites Police Blunders*

Continued from Page 1

officials and victims' families. It recounted how the police, acting on a tip that Mr. Dutroux was constructing basement cells to hide children, found him working there but accepted his explanation that he was building a new drainage system. It also described how officers later searched the basement twice while two kidnapped children were inside, and heard girls' voices, but thought they came from the street.

Warnings from the mother of Mr. Dutroux, a convicted child rapist, were ignored by the police; a magistrate went on vacation at a crucial stage in the investigation; and parents of the victims were dismissed as irritants by investigators, the report found.

"If the right decisions had been taken in 1995, the children would without doubt have been found, perhaps alive," the report said.

The committee called for an overhaul of Belgium's police, replacing the current three services — the local police, judicial police and the national gendarmerie — with one local and one national service. It also said the Brussels prosecutor, Benoit Dejemeppe, "did not fulfill the conditions" of his job, saying he failed to supervise his team of investigators.

"There was a flagrant failure to pass information between the prosecutors and the police," said Nathalie de T'Serclaes, a committee member who presented the recommendations to Parliament.

The report also detailed a number of other proposed changes that the government of Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene has already endorsed, including giving victims' families the same access to criminal investigations as defendants.

Mr. Dutroux has been charged with murder and Michel Nihoul, a businessman, has been charged as an accomplice in the deaths of four girls, while another convicted child molester, Patrick Derochette, has been charged with rape leading to the death of Loubna Benaissa, whose body was found stuffed in a trunk beneath a Brussels garage last month.

JEWS: *A Russian Scapegoat*

Continued from Page 1

branches of academia, business and government. Russians still brand Judaism as a nationality like Russian or Armenian ethnicity. But in new internal passports, not yet issued, citizens will no longer required to list their nationality.

Russian Jews, who are estimated to number more than half a million, have re-established Judaism as a religion and a culture. Religious schools and synagogues are flourishing.

Boris Berezovsky, a car dealer turned media, banking and real estate tycoon who is deputy chairman of the National Security Council, is one of the more prominent Jews in Moscow.

Mr. Berezovsky is a subject of controversy in Russia, and there are legitimate questions about his business dealings, government contracts and influence in the Kremlin. But oddly, when he was appointed to his government post, Izvestia and other respected newspapers focused mainly on the fact that he once applied for Israeli citizenship.

Communists and extreme nationalists are not shy about complaining that Jews control banks and the mass media. Mr. Berezovsky, whose company Logovaz owns a large share of Russia's largest television network, ORT, is twinned in the public imagination with Vladimir Gusinsky, another powerful banker, who owns the second-largest nongovernment network, NTV. Mr. Gusinsky is also chairman of the Russian Jewish Congress.

Deputy Prime Minister Anatoli Chubais, the country's chief architect of economic reform and, accordingly, one of the least popular politicians in Russia, is not Jewish. But his more extreme detractors do not believe that.

Some of the names most frequently cited as leaders of a Zionist plot to undermine the Russian government from within do not quite fit the job description. Alexander Livshits, the former finance minister, is Jewish. He was demoted in a recent cabinet shuffle. Grigori Yavlinsky, a leading reform economist, is half-Jewish, but he is not in government. In fact, he is one of the government's most ardent liberal critics.

Boris Nemtsov, the former governor of Nizhni Novgorod who recently became first deputy prime minister in charge of economic reform, is Jewish. In an interview, he denied that anti-Semitism was a problem for him personally.

"I have been elected three times, not by Communists but by ordinary voters, 93 percent of whom are Russians," he said, referring to the ethnic category that would exclude Jews. "People tend to judge whether you are a thief or honest, competent or not."

There are signs that anti-Semitism is not as widespread as many Russians believe. The American Jewish Committee sponsored a public opinion survey in January 1996 and concluded that open hostility to Jews was relatively low.

KOREA: *U.S. Aid Is Increased*

Continued from Page 1

"The arithmetic is fairly brutal," he said.

On a recent trip to North Korea, Ms. Bertini said, she saw early signs of famine and longer-term malnutrition, including stunted growth, listlessness, orange-tinted hair, distended bellies, thin limbs and blemished skin. She was in a farming area in the southern region, where the food supply presumably would be better than in northern areas.

Mr. Burns said Washington had seen evidence that "the food situation in North Korea will reach a critical stage this spring, with certain vulnerable groups, especially children, severely at risk." He cited what he called credible reports of death by starvation in the countryside.

Through the World Food Program, Mr. Burns said, the United States would monitor aid distribution to ensure that it reached children.

Some critics of food aid to the North have asserted that such support would simply permit Pyongyang to maintain rations for the military and thus help the Stalinist government cling to power.

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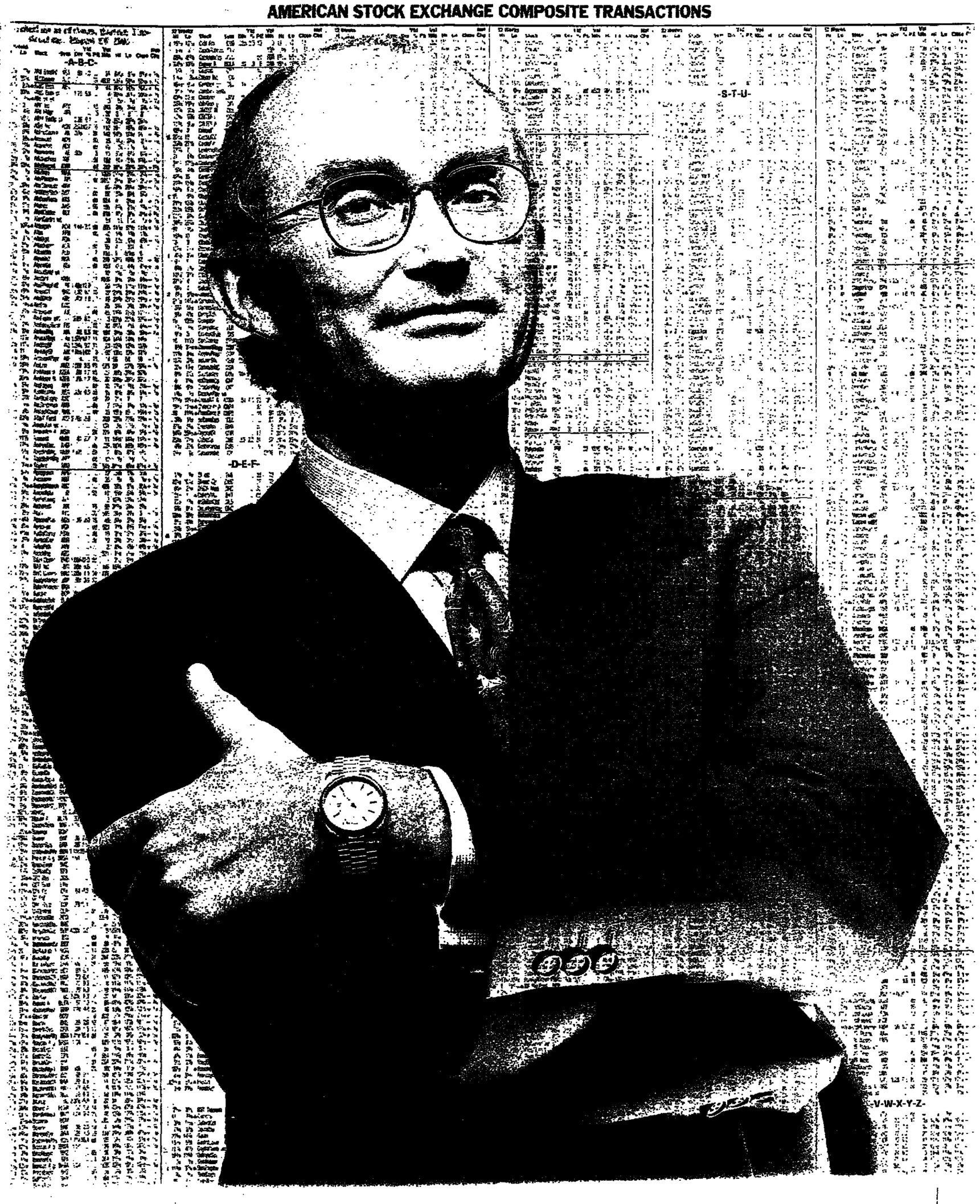

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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Trading With Terror

It bothers Americans that the Europeans, their eye on trade, seem insensitive to acts of terrorism and repression conducted by the likes of Iran and Cuba. But of course it bothers America's trading partners in Europe that the United States wields sanctions against them when they do not support American foreign policy in such places. These tensions are a well-etched feature of the post-Cold War scene. Fortunately, sometimes something positive happens to ease the strain.

In a particularly raw case, the United States had penalized the European Union, in the so-called Helms-Burton legislation, for dealing in expropriated Cuban property. The EU responded by filing a complaint against Washington, in the dispute-settling World Trade Organization, for trying to extend American embargo law beyond American territory. No party has acted entirely from high principle in this dispute. But both finally accepted the need to head off a major collision that could have spoiled a fledgling trade institution, the WTO, that is critical to American as well as European free trade interests. Key legislators remain skeptical, but the Clinton administration and the European Union have bought time to work out joint and improved standards for the protection of property rights.

Meanwhile, American efforts to enlist the Europeans in isolating Iran have received a boost. A German court convicted three Iranians for the murder of three Kurdish dissidents in Berlin after finding that the killings had been ordered by an Iranian body including the country's president and its paramount spiritual leader. Faced with these facts from one of their own, the Europeans had no choice but to terminate the "critical dialogue" by which they had spun the trade-protecting illusion of Iranian moderation, and to expel Iranian ambassadors. Now, if reluctantly, they are to consider targeting other items of Iranian travel and commerce.

These deliberations will go on under the shadow of a fresh report linking a senior Iranian official to the Saudi group suspected of the bombing in Saudi Arabia last June that took 19 American lives. A finding that Iran was as directly responsible for the Khobar Towers bombing as the Berlin court found it was in the Mykonos restaurant bombing would have implications extending beyond trade. These include possible American military reprisal. Europeans who shy from that possibility can best discourage it by getting tough on the economic side.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

At Fault in Dhahran

It will be interesting to see if Defense Secretary William Cohen has the moxie to hold the U.S. Air Force accountable for security failures in Saudi Arabia last year. So far the Pentagon's handling of the terrorist bombing in Dhahran that killed 19 American airmen and wounded hundreds has followed a dismally familiar script. The Air Force high command has sloughed off responsibility, betting that top civilians will once again bow to the shopworn argument that punishing a commander is unfair and would damage morale.

Mr. Cohen, who knew how to cut through thick Pentagon smokescreens as a senator, can set an admirably exacting standard by overturning the Air Force decision. The principle of civilian leadership of the military requires the application of independent judgment in cases like this. Since Air Force Secretary Sheila Widnall seems a willing captive of her service, Mr. Cohen must show that accountability in the military is not governed by the protective instincts of the officer corps.

The security breakdown at the Khobar Towers apartment complex in Dhahran last June is beyond dispute. Although safeguards were enforced to prevent a suicide truck bomber from entering the compound, the towers were left exposed to attack from a nearby parking area. When a large truck bomb was detonated there last June, the explosion sheared off the northern facade of two towers.

The perimeter security fence was barely 35 meters from the buildings. Despite intelligence warnings about a possible terrorist attack, Air Force commanders made only a feeble effort to extend the perimeter. Even the most elementary and inexpensive defense — covering windows with a plastic film to prevent shattering — was not used. Many of the deaths and injuries were caused by flying glass.

These and other lapses were made plain in a Pentagon investigation conducted by a retired Army general, Wayne Downing. The Downing report concluded that Brigadier General Terryl Schwalier, the Air Force commander in Dhahran, "did not adequately protect his forces from a terrorist attack." General Schwalier did not even bother to make security a primary concern on his watch.

Now comes General Ronald Fogleman, the Air Force chief of staff, arguing that the case for accountability is nothing more than a Washington scalp hunt. His view, in essence, is that General Schwalier and his staff did everything they reasonably could to secure the compound and that the method and explosive power of the bombing exceeded any threat that could have been anticipated.

Yet the destruction of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City 14 months before the Dhahran attack showed the power of a large truck bomb placed near but not inside a high-rise building. It was lesson enough for the Secret Service, which quickly closed a stretch of Pennsylvania Avenue to expand the security perimeter around the White House.

General Fogleman mistakes his blind loyalty for leadership. Morale is not served by dodging responsibility and circling the wagons around a fellow officer. Perhaps honor and duty are just quaint notions, but Mr. Cohen might actually do wonders for the morale of Americans in uniform if he rules that the Air Force cannot escape responsibility for its failures in Dhahran.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Making Golf History

By the time he turns 30, Tiger Woods may have nothing left to do but retire and write his memoirs. That at least is the impression you could have had on Sunday evening when the 21-year-old golfer made his momentous walk onto the green at Augusta National's 18th hole to wrap up the most decisive major tournament victory anyone has scored in this century.

It would be a false impression, of course. So much has happened so fast in Tiger Woods's compressed and superheated athletic career that it is easy to forget that only last Thursday he was on the verge of blowing himself right out of the Masters tournament when he shot a horrendous (for him) 40 on the first nine holes of the first round. But then he readjusted his game in midcourse, recorded a 30 on the back nine and never faltered again.

He will have many more such moments when self-doubt overtakes him in front of 10,000 people on some perversely challenging course. It is the nature of a game in which there is no opponent to put a hand in your face or try to knock you down or throw a fastball past you, but only yourself to overcome — and understand. He also will have distractions at home to cope with, more money than any young man should have showered on him, and swarms of kiddie fans and photographers and cameramen following his every move.

How he handles these things will be the great story about Tiger Woods and the future of the game he plays. So far, so good. With his beautiful swing and confident stride, this African-Asian native American is bringing millions of new fans to what has historically been the most exclusive of pastimes — exclusive especially with regard to race.

It would be nice, of course, if people could disregard Tiger Woods's ethnic origins, but that is not exactly an established tradition at places such as the Augusta club, which admitted its first black members only six years ago, or in the Masters, where Lee Elder became the first African-American participant 28 years after Jackie Robinson joined the Dodgers. On Sunday, anyway, it was nice enough just to see the black cops in the Tiger Woods detail walking tall with him toward the 18th green at Augusta National.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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How Peace in Zaire Can Help Transform Africa

By Mohammed Sahnoun

PRETORIA — "The shape of Africa resembles a revolver," the Algerian author of "Wretched of the Earth," Franz Fanon, wrote, "and Zaire is the trigger." The image captures the central importance of Zaire to Africa. Trouble in Zaire means trouble everywhere.

It was King Leopold of Belgium's effort to secure the wealth of what is now Zaire that led to the Berlin Conference of 1884 at which the colonial powers divided Africa into spheres of influence and imposed most of the continent's present-day national borders.

The centrality of Zaire during the Cold War led the West, fearing Soviet influence, to condone the establishment in Zaire and elsewhere in Central Africa of autocratic regimes in the 1960s.

The collapse of those regimes today can either trigger catastrophe across the whole of Central Africa or, if resolved wisely, lead to the most important post-Cold War development on the continent since Nelson Mandela came to power in South Africa: peaceful integration of the Great Lakes region that transcends the artificially grafted colonial borders and makes prosperity possible.

Zaire anchors that part of Africa which has the greatest potential for development. It has great mineral wealth — diamonds, gold, copper and cobalt. It has high population density but the capacity to feed not only its own people but also the rest of Africa.

Because of the water supply and extensive irrigation systems, the Great Lakes region could become Africa's breadbasket. And large amounts of land and resources remain unexploited, which is why so many international companies, as well as the big powers, are so interested in the fate of Zaire.

Because of the vast migration of populations over the centuries, Zaire has tribal links not only with the nine countries that border it but also with countries from East to West Africa.

Consequently, if Zaire implodes and refugees spill out, it will spread the kind of chaos and destabilization, although on a vaster scale, with which we are already so tragically familiar in Rwanda and Burundi.

If, instead, these links between many peoples become the basis of a more integrated region, in which wealth and resources are shared, Zaire could become the other leg, along with South Africa, by which Africa gets on its feet.

Unfortunately, during the Cold War Zaire's potential was squandered. Government mismanagement, corruption and violations of human rights were allowed to fester because Zaire was an ally in the global battle against communism. The West closed its eyes.

> ***The final wave of African independence is at last under way.***

One result of that policy was that no professional-managerial class, or even an independent business class, emerged that had any power to influence affairs when the Cold War ended. The country had no strategy for development, only a regime of graft.

This era of what the Nobel laureate Wole Soyinka calls the "toad kings" of Africa is coming to an end, not only in Zaire but in the rest of Africa. They will not go easily, but the old guard, which took over after independence and became the corrupt political class, has exhausted its power. The final wave of African independence is at last under way, with the coming to power of a new generation of activists who demand human rights and development.

The United Nations peace plan designed to make way for this transition while bringing security and stability to the Great Lakes region has two main components:

• There must be security and stability in and around Zaire.

The rebel leader Laurent Kabila now practically controls the rich, eastern part of Zaire. Kinshasa is cut of from resources and isolated. So in the short term our effort is to negotiate a soft landing, a political solution to the transfer of power, not a military one.

This means that, for stability's sake, this last phase must be an inclusive one. To humiliate the old guard by driving them unceremoniously from power will only ensure that they will regroup somewhere, sometime, to wreak havoc on any new government and continue to destabilize the region.

That is why we are encouraging Mr. Kabila's movement to look for the peaceful compromise of a coalition government in Kinshasa. At the same time, the government must understand that fundamental change is necessary and the old regime is at an end.

The central question in Zaire at this moment is not about which personality will rule. The real issue is the establishment of a capable governing class, including key elements of civil society, that can stably run a modern state.

• Second, under United Nations auspices an international conference will be convened that I call the anti-Berlin conference.

The Berlin Conference of 1884 established borders which divided areas where people had always lived together naturally, not knowing what national borders were. The movement of people and the trade in goods knew no bounds. The whole of Central Africa existed as one region.

In a sense, the aim of this new conference will be to erase the colonial intent of dividing up the spoils with state boundaries and seek instead to share them through new interstate cooperation, beginning with a common market.

The aim is to take advantage of the population links that already exist to create a web of relationships not only in trade but also within civil society — small business, the religious leaders, women's groups, the intelligentsia and, not least, the critically important tribal elders. These groups are essential for dialogue across borders.

Only an approach that enables the free movement of people and goods across Central Africa, so that the density of population can be matched with the available resources, will reverse the trend of crumbling states. Only such an approach can hope to entice foreign investment.

A peaceful transition of power in Zaire can trigger change for the better across the whole continent.

The writer, an Algerian diplomat, is the special representative of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity for the Great Lakes region of Africa. He is conducting negotiations in South Africa with the parties for a peaceful transition of power in Zaire. As part of the peace plan, he is organizing an international conference aimed at creating a new regional integration of Central African states as the longer-term solution to stay in the area. This comment was distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Xenophobic Hysteria Toward China Isn't the American Way

By Walter A. McDougall

PHILADELPHIA — "America does not go abroad in search of monsters to destroy," said John Quincy Adams in 1821, and Americans have tended to obey that dictum.

They declared war on Britain in 1812 only after 15 years of grievances, on Mexico in 1846 after a decade of strife over Texas, and on Spain in 1898 after years of slaughter in Cuba. They were late entrants in both world wars, and reluctant cold warriors. Perhaps the United States should have identified some of its foes as "monsters" much sooner. But that is not the American style.

So why are so many people now eager to brand China an archenemy? Do they see the People's Republic as the reincarnation of Nazi Germany or Stalinist Russia? Are they hoping to advance their careers, score points against President Bill Clinton, unite fractious Republicans, boost military spending, promote protectionism?

Or are they just "shocked" that Democrats took illegal donations? Americans have always hated it when foreign powers appeared to meddle in their politics.

Grover Cleveland made tariff reduction a centerpiece of his 1888 re-election campaign. Britain was the champion of free trade. "Cleveland Runs Well in England" ran the Republican slogan. A flier falsely quoted The Times of London to the effect that "the only time England can use an Irishman is when he emigrates to America and votes for free trade."

The attacks did not hit home until the Los Angeles Times got hold of a letter written by the British ambassador, Sir Lionel Sackville-West, indicating that Mr. Cleveland was preferable to Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Cleveland demanded that the ambassador be recalled to London, but the president's campaign was doomed.

In Federalist No. 3, John Jay warned that factionalism would expose the United States to "foreign arms and influence," and the 1790s brought ample evidence of that danger.

Citizen Genet, the first representative of the French Revolution to America, seeded the states with French money. Secretary of State Edmund Randolph allegedly funneled foreign dollars to the Whiskey Rebellion. Jeffersonians accused Federalists (notably Jay) of being flacks for British plutocrats.

No wonder George Washington condemned "permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others," lest America become "in some degree a slave."

Indeed, American exceptionalism in foreign policy lies less in utopian dreams of a new diplomacy than in a fierce commitment to sovereign freedom from foreign corruption. The trouble is, this longing for political purity is itself utopian.

Ever since Herod Agrippa took up residence in imperial Rome to lobby on behalf of his fellow Jews, governments have tried to nudge the domestic politics, and hence the foreign policies, of others.

Louis XIV's gold tinkled in every chancery in Europe, and subsidies to foreign rulers were the weapon of first resort for British intelligence. French money underwrote the American Revolution, and czarist bribes greased the Russian transfer of Alaska through Congress.

Before World War I, France, Germany and Russia subsidized newspapers in each other's capitals. In imperial China it was customary for treaties to be lubricated with bribes to ensure that all relevant officials had a stake in their execution.

Pristine Americans largely abstained from meddling in others' affairs until the Cold War convinced them that their liberty was under assault by an enemy whose preferred tactic was subversion. Whereupon they put all previous bribesters to shame, beginning in the 1940s with covert aid to anti-Communists in France and Italy, and building up to billions in "foreign assistance" to friendly and pliable regimes.

America's munificence made its own politics the target of every lobby on earth. Pro-Israeli, -Arab, -Greek, -Armenian, -Japanese and -Korean political action committees have been regular, legal contributors to American campaigns.

Not one but four China lobbies have vied for American support: the Christian missionaries of the 1920s and '30s who took China's side against Japan; the "old China hands" of the 1940s whom McCarthyites deemed dupes of Mao; the China lobby of the 1950s and '60s, which Cold War liberals denounced as a front for Taiwan Nationalists; and today's "New China Lobby," alleged to be in the pay of Beijing.

But for all the anxiety, no critic has suggested that the American national interest was ever sold for 30 pieces of silver. On the contrary, the putative "pinko" Dean Acheson aggressively waged the Cold War in Asia, and the putative reactionary Richard Nixon was the one who went to Beijing.

Don't get me wrong. If officials are found to have compromised American interest for foreign lucre, they should be dealt with as scoundrels were in John Quincy Adams's day: tarred, feathered and run out of town. But the fact remains that the United States and China need each other, not least to defuse Asian time bombs like North Korea.

The real danger is less that American foreign policy may be manipulated in the shadow of foreign donations than that it will be radically altered in the glare of xenophobic hysteria.

The premise of the China-threat lobby is this: What if China continues its explosive growth, does not crack up like the Soviet Union, waxes nationalistic, remains under the thumb of authoritarian leaders and strives for Asian military hegemony even as the United States grows weak and retreats from the Western Pacific? Won't we be sorry then that we kowtowed to Beijing back in the 1990s?

But the odds of all these what-ifs coming to pass are exceedingly long. And even if we decide that today's paper dragon will soon breathe fire, what would the China-threat lobby have America do? Forge a ring of containing alliances?

Not likely, because unless China goes on the warpath, declaration of another Cold War would be the surest way of luring America's Asian friends to the arms of Beijing.

Would the United States ferret up its own military? That, too, is unlikely, since it has lost its Philippine bases, promises a lower profile in Japan and may soon lose its justification to remain in Korea.

So the only containment policy available is a trade and technology embargo of the sort imposed on the former Soviet Union. But that weapon, which sharp, would wound American companies and those of allies that have huge investments in China. By some estimates, only a quarter of every dollar "made in China" stays there in the form of wages and taxes. The rest flows abroad as payment for management and materials or as profits for foreign investors.

Again, don't get me wrong. If China starts grinding its neighbors or vital U.S. interests underfoot, it will deserve the treatment that Americans have historically afforded monsters.

But we Americans should not forget that our traditional wisdom is based on refusing to cry before we are hurt, going the extra mile to ensure that there is no doubt about who is to blame, and letting the enemy take the first shot. Only from such wisdom can we derive a frank, constructive policy toward China that will serve and survive the Clinton administration.

The writer, a Pulitzer Prize-winning historian, is author of "Promised Land, Crusader State: The American Encounter With the World Since 1776." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Why Wink at Croatian Fascism?

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Hitler had no executioners more willing, no ally more passionate than the fascists of Croatia. They are returning, 50 years later, from what should have been their eternal grave, the defeat of Nazi Germany. The Western allies who dug that grave with the bodies of their servicemen have the power to stop them, but do not.

Croatian fascists, known as the Ustashe, fought alongside German troops against Serbs, Muslims and Croats who were trying desperately, and vainly, to block the Nazi conquest of Yugoslavia. In 1941, Hitler rewarded Croatian fascists by carving out a Croatian state and letting them run it. They did not let him down.

The Ustashe slaughtered Serbs, Jews and non-fascist Croats — and with such glee and such cruelty that their name became a terror and stench throughout Europe.

Croatia disappeared with Hitler's annihilation in 1945. A half-century later, the West created a new Croatia by recognizing the secession from Yugoslavia of Croatian nationalists led by Franjo Tudjman.

Not all were fascists, by any means, but now the Ustashe is running in elections, brutalizing its enemies — Croat, Serb or Jew. Mr. Tudjman is giving them what they need most: presence, and the rewriting of history.

Two documents are a short course on the Ustashe. To honor the murdered and protect the future, read them.

From Pages 323 to 328 of the Encyclopedia of the Holocaust (Macmillan): "More than a half million Serbs were killed, a quarter million expelled, 200,000 forced to convert to the Catholicism of the Croatian Fascists.

"Thousands were hurled from mountain tops, others were beaten to death, entire villages were burned down, women raped, people sent on death marches in the middle of winter, still others starved to death." Ante Pavelic, the Ustashe leader, announced that the Jews would be "liquidated within a very short time." They were, most of the 40,000.

But some chosen as victims did survive. Study the picture of the children after the camps were freed. They wear only bones and tightened skin. Serbs? Jews?

The second document is fine journalism from Croatia by New York Times correspondent Chris Hedges *(IHT, April 12)* about the rebirth of fascism there: the bullying, the sieg-ing and heil-ing in Croatian, the whole nastiness. Most important is the increasing work of Mr. Tudjman (a long-time Holocaust denier) to recast the fascists as patriots and founders of the new Croatia.

This man likes to talk about how he himself fought German soldiers. Now a major political, military and financial beneficiary of the West, he permits pictures of fascists dead and alive to be plastered around the country. He gives special status and pensions to Ustashe veterans.

He tried to get the body of the killer-chief Pavelic returned from Spain, where he had fled, and buried with honor in Zagreb — like reburying Himmler under the linden. The family objected. So he brought back another Ustashe killer, this one alive, and made him a member of Parliament.

Western recognition of Croatia was pushed hardest by Germany despite warnings from Bosnian Muslims that the timing could set off war among themselves, Serbs and Croats.

Franjo Tudjman is now ours. The West cannot evade responsibility for the rebirth of fascism in Croatia. Peter Galbraith, U.S. ambassador to Croatia, told me he had denounced Croatian ethnic cleansing of Serbs last year, and considered the glorification of the Ustashe an insult to Croats who fought Nazis, and to American veterans of World War II. Mr. Tudjman and his fascist protégés brush off ambassadorial protest with insult.

Would he brush off the presidents of the United States and France, the British prime minister or the chancellor of Germany if they took action to stop Croatian fascism? Such as denouncing the Tudjman buildup of the Ustashe, then reducing Western representation to sub-ambassadorial and slashing economic help to Croatia — the whole list?

That will not change the Ustashe or improve Mr. Tudjman's sickness of body and character. But it could force him to end fascist rehabilitation work. Or has the West become so sick itself that it will permit Croatian fascism to live on beyond the grave?

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Russia in Corea

LONDON — The *Times* says: "Russia understood that there is no fulcrum in Corea on which to work the lever of reform. She saw what the Japanese did not see: that no organization can evolve an honest administration where all possible administrators are corrupt to the core. She perceived clearly that she could effect no reform in Corea until she could control the actual dominant forces of the country. Her reward is that she is now in the calm enjoyment of the ascendancy for which the Japanese fought and defeated China.

1922: Baseball Shame

CHICAGO — The opening of the baseball season emphasises how the expelled members of the White Sox baseball team of 1919 have passed into oblivion. All of the players implicated in the plot to throw the World Series, except Buck Weaver, have shaken the dust of Chicago from their boots. Joe Jackson disappeared after the courts found no possible legal action against him. Only the memory of the shame that they brought to the game lingers behind them.

1947: Pact Abandoned

MOSCOW — The Council of Foreign Ministers virtually abandoned today [April 15] further attempts to negotiate a four-power pact to guarantee the disarmament and demilitarization of Germany for forty years after the occupation. Secretary of State George C. Marshall squarely laid the blame for the failure on the Soviet Union. He flatly rejected a Soviet proposal to extend the scope of the treaty on the grounds that it "would usurp, for the four of us, peace treaty powers which belong to the Allied nations as a whole."

OPINION/LETTERS

When Bashing Clinton, Who Needs the Facts?

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — Back when I was a local report-. I used to greatly envy my olleagues who covered the IA. Write what yo would bout the spy agency either it esponded with "no comment" a denial that no o would elieve anyway. Afte all, its usiness was to lie.

Now the Clinton Whe House s in the position of the old CIA.

It has, I concede, come by its olight honestly — by sometimes ot telling the truth, y sometimes not telling it ira timely fashion and by sommes not knowing the truth. A a result, there's hardly a journist within or without the Beltway who *doesn't think that Bi Clinton's* first instinct, when cefronted by an unpleasant queion, is to feign amnesia.

*For Mr. Clinto the con*sequences have notsen good — although, as you mht have noticed, he's in his seond term and enjoying high approval ratings. But for the press onically, the consequences ha been even worse. It seems at for some publications and nalists, Mr. Clinton has freedem from any restraints whatsoer.

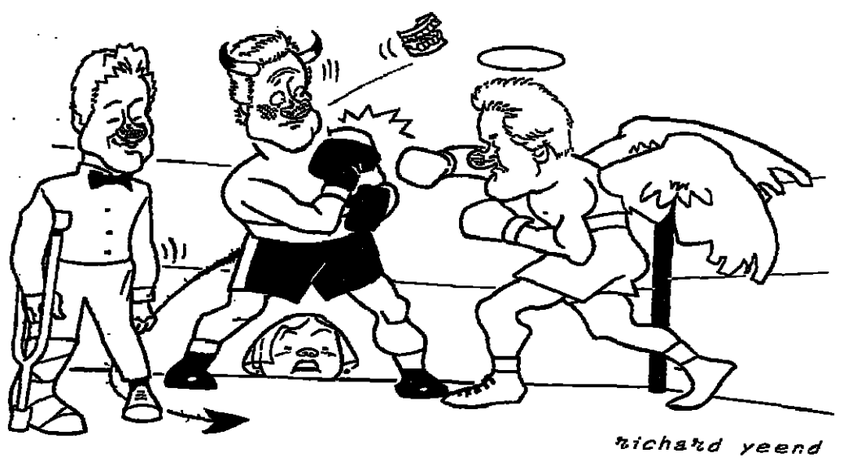
They don't he to be fair, they don't have be accurate, they don't have be precise and, on occasion, they don't even have to make any sense.

We start, as we must, with the conservative newspapers who helped establish the credibility of Gary Aldrich, the ex-FBI agent whose book, "Unlimited Access," *is a mighty grim fairy tale* of many things that did not happen. It was Mr. Aldrich, you will recall, who wrote that Mr. Clinton hid under a blanket and was sneaked out of the White House so he could meet some woman at the Marriott Hotel here.

It turned out that Mr. Aldrich didn't know what he was talking about.

No matter. The Washington Times and other newspapers featured the book, and The Wall Street Journal, whose editorial and op-ed pages are toxically anti-Clinton, turned over some op-ed *space to Mr. Aldrich, identifying* him as a former FBI agent and an "investigative writer." The former is true, the latter the worst sort of false labeling.

The Washington Times, in particular, has been remarkably receptive to almost any sort of crackpot anti-Clinton piece. As my colleague Howard Kurtz has pointed out, it has recycled the mad scribblings of one Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, Washington correspondent for the London Sunday Telegraph, who was among the first to reveal the "cover-up" regarding the death of Vincent Foster.



The loony right's hate for Bill Clinton is well-nigh inexplicable. Its feelings transcend politics in the usual sense, and Mr. Clinton is treated not as someone with a different ideology, but as an *illegitimate president foisted on the* country by the dark and powerful forces of immorality — in other words, misguided voters.

Yet the right-wingers are not alone. Even elements of the more mainstream press tend to treat Mr. Clinton as if his tendency to occasionally trim the truth means that he is an across-the-board liar, corrupt as well, and as a result, so loathsome a character that the ordinary rules of fair play need not be applied.

Take, for instance, a recent column by Michael Kelly, the usually astute editor of the New Republic. Why, he asked, did Mr. Clinton not show more curiosity about who had arranged for Webster Hubbell to be paid about $500,000 in fees in the year before the former associate attorney general went to jail? The answer, Mr. Kelly says, is that Mr. Clinton already knew: his friends and White House associates. Fair enough.

But then Mr. Kelly goes on to call the fees "hush money" and note that "Hubbell has indeed hushed up." Well, maybe he has — although Mr. Hubbell says he merely has nothing more to reveal. But however suspicious the payments might seem, there is no proof they amounted to hush money and, anyway, we don't even know what supposedly was hushed up. Surely, the word "alleged" or "purported" belongs in there somewhere.

It may turn out that all this speculation is right on the money — that Whitewater is another Teapot Dome. Mr. Foster was murdered by the CIA, the billing records were hidden in a California cult-house and (much more likely) the Clinton administration broke the law in the way it raised campaign funds. But *none of that has yet been proved* nor, I might point out, alleged in a court of law.

Until that happens, it seems to me that the press ought to treat Bill Clinton no differently than it does anyone else — with healthy skepticism, of course, but with due regard for the facts.

The Washington Post.

Corporate Gold Diggers Menace Montana River

By David James Duncan

MISSOULA, Montana — Montana's Blackfoot River — scene of the Norman Maclean's novel and the movie "A River Runs Through It" — is one of the most beautiful rivers on earth. Home to vast herds of elk, endangered grizzly bears, bighorn sheep and wild trout, this area draws tens of thousands of fly-fishing and nature-loving pilgrims every year.

But thanks to a new American gold rush, the Blackfoot is facing a grave threat. While mining corporations enjoy a bonanza, we American taxpayers subsidize the industry and pay billions to clean up the mess left behind.

The Phelps Dodge Corp. of Arizona, in a joint venture with a Colorado company, Canyon Resources, wants to mine gold at McDonald Meadows, an eight-square-mile site on the upper Blackfoot. Phelps Dodge plans to use trainloads of explosives to turn a riverside butte into a hole more than a mile in diameter and as deep as the World Trade Center is tall.

The only comparable hole in America is the nearby Berkeley Pit in Butte, source of the Clark Fork River Superfund sites that are costing $1 billion and a once-legendary trout stream its life.

Phelps Dodge proposes to dry out the Blackfoot pit by lowering the water table of the upper Blackfoot Valley by 1,300 feet. Then it plans to extract millions of tons of rock to reach low-grade ore containing just one-fiftieth of an ounce of gold per ton.

To glean tiny gold flecks from the ore, the company proposes stacking it twice the height of the Statue of Liberty over an area larger than New York's Central Park, and pouring billions of gallons of cyanide-laced water over it. This technique is known as cyanide heap-leach gold mining.

To protect the river, Phelps Dodge plans to line the base of this waste heap with plastic the thickness of two pennies. When mining is done, the heap is abandoned.

This plan is madness. No one in America has ever dug so huge a pit right beside a river. No one has ever safely dug up so much toxic and acidic rock. No one has safely used cyanide technology in this brutal climate, where temperatures can reach 69 degrees below zero.

In Summitville, Colorado, where the climate is similar, a now-bankrupt Canadian company, Galactic Resources Inc., opened a cyanide heap-leach gold mine in 1986. The plastic containment system ruptured, spewing millions of gallons of poison, killing all life in the Alamosa River and seriously damaging much of the upper Rio Grande. *Cleanup has cost taxpay*ers $150 million and the Alamosa remains lifeless.

Phelps Dodge claims the Blackfoot mine will create 390 jobs for 10 to 15 years. But many more jobs than that, as well as family farms and ranches downstream, will be threatened. The Blackfoot is the lifeblood of the region and the economic heart of recreational tourism, the most lucrative and stable industry in the state.

Gold mining, by contrast, is of little economic benefit to the state. But it is of great benefit to mining companies, thanks to the 1872 *Mining Law, under which compa*nies can stake claims on federal land for no more than $5 an acre. They also pay no royalties on the billions of dollars worth of minerals they mine each year.

Already, some 50 billion tons of waste from old mines are scattered around the country, and mining has ruined more than 12,000 miles of rivers and streams and 180,000 acres of lakes and reservoirs. Estimates of cleanup costs range from $33 billion to $71 billion.

Last year's outcry over a proposed mine on the borders of Yellowstone Park inspired the Clinton administration to propose a buy-out of the claim. Because of the 1872 law, President Bill Clinton is scrambling to find $65 million *worth of public property to give to* the company. Yet there are another 6,000 mining claims on land in the Yellowstone ecosystem.

It's time for Congress and state lawmakers to ignore mining lobbyists and reform a corporate welfare program that devastates land, water, wildlife and regional economies.

The writer, author of the novels "The Brothers K" and "The River Why," contributed this comment to The New York Times.

MEANWHILE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

n Why U.S. on Chin

Flora Lewis rrectly asserts at China polics again becoming a heated mestic political ebate in Amea *("Simplifying ie China Deb Can Be Dan*gerous," Opon, April 3). lowever, to cpare the current ituation to tof the 1950s is yperbole.

While Preent Bill Clinton as yet to aulate a coherent oreign policor China, the domestic politidebate — no matter how heat — is hardly comarable to national crisis reated by ator Joseph McCarthy.

During th950s, Senator McCarthy decimated the State Department's corps of experts on China and essentially halted the Truman administration's practice of foreign policy.

The excesses of McCarthyism were not limited to the U.S. government: Academics, movie producers and ordinary citizens alike were attacked as subversives. America's best-known Sinologist at that time, Edgar Snow, exiled himself to Switzerland to escape from the national hysteria. Disparate opinions on China were effectively silenced.

Ironically, it is precisely because anyone and everyone can express his or her own opinions on China that there is no coherent policy in 1997. The Chinese government *has admonished the* United States to speak with one voice on China *("Beijing Criti*cizes Gingrich for 'Improper' *Statements on Taiwan," April 4).* If it were not for the charges that China tried to buy influence in American politics with campaign contributions last year, it is unlikely that China would be "hot."

Despite what Flora Lewis calls the State Department's "Kokosan strategy," the important policy concerns, such as human rights and China's potential role in Asia, are not getting the attention they deserve.

SYBILLA G. DORROS.
Boston.

Legalistic Minutiae

David Broder calls Vice President Al Gore's news conference defense of himself "legalistic" *("A Rough Ride for Gore," Opin*ion, April 4). But the pillorying of Mr. Gore and President Bill Clinton is equally legalistic — does it really matter if fund-raising phone calls were made from Mr. Gore's office or from elsewhere?

Legalistic minutiae obscure the substance of the issue. Is the role money played in the 1996 presidential elections substantively different from that in years when it received no attention?

MATTHEW TAMAS.
Helsinki.

What Matters

Regarding "Some Long-Term Plans for Long-Term Cure" (Money Report, April 5) and "U.S. May Lift Ban on Latin Arms Sales" (April 8):

It's a sad comment on the state of civilization when people are frightened they may not be able to afford care when they are elderly. Societies should be judged by how they provide for their people, especially the very young and old.

Would it not be better to assure care for children and the elderly and deprive the world armaments industry of resources?

BERTRAM A. WEINERT.
Nice.

BOOKS

THE RISE & DECLINE OF THE ITED STATES: A ORLDOWER

By Donal White. 551 ages. Cale University ress.

Review by Michael Elliott

A T year's World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerd, the acknowledged sh of the show was the United tes.

Busismen like Andy Grove ntel and Bill Gates f Misoft strutted their stuff, sre in the knowledge hat th spoke for a high-echncy industry whose ead o that of other nations s noveasureless.

U.S officials had to battle gainthe temptations of smugs, so strong did the U.S. nomy look compared with s competitors' in Europr Japan. There was ore a session at Davos on tary technology (if heres, I missed it — Davos like that) that in all likelod concluded that Amea had an edge there, oo. he new "military revolution," the Economist has recently said, "the already preeminent United States is, vastly ahead of enemies and allies alike."

Obviously, judgments like these can change. Not long ago, a decent way to sell a book was to write about the "Japanese miracle."

It was even the fashion, around about 1992, to think that Europe was on the verge of a new economic and political dawn. The present power of the United States will slip; that is the way of the world. All the same, any book whose subtitle includes a reference to the decline of the United States as a world power raises a question or two.

Donald W. White, who teaches history at New York University, has written a long book that tries to explain how the United States came to be a giant among nations after 1945, and how it was later laid low. (In fact, much the greater part of the book is about the rise of the *United States; its* supposed decline gets much shorter shrift.) Ten years ago, White would have got a good hearing; now, his book seems strangely otherworldly.

There is much that is enjoyable about White's world. His descriptions of the cultural and economic confidence of Americans in the 1950s is illuminating, and his examples are well chosen — whether Sears, Roebuck proselytizing in Brazil or spectators watching the ocean liner United States return to New York from its record-breaking maiden voyage, paint stripped off its hull by Atlantic waves it had cleaved at an astonishing 38 knots per hour. Those were great days to be an American.

White is good, also, on the way in which America's world role in the years after 1945 was played back in domestic politics and culture, in films like "The African Queen" and in the rhetoric of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., who shrewdly borrowed the language that the Establishment used against communism to legitimize his own people's struggle for civil rights.

Yet there are important problems with this book. It is tempting to regard 1945 as a decent starting point for a discussion of modern America, and White does so.

But this is singularly unwise. America's position then was extraordinary, a function of the fact that almost every other country was in ruins.

We can look back to the immediate postwar years *with all kinds of emotions;* one that we should deny ourselves is the idea that those years were normal, a benchmark against which we can measure our present condition. They were nothing of the kind.

Moreover, as I have suggested above, White takes little account of the revival of U.S. power — economic, military and, no less important, cultural — in the 1990s.

Sensible historians have long guarded themselves against what the British call "the Whig version of history": the assumption that events proceed from the past in an orderly way to a vindication in a marvelous present.

What White gives us is Whiggery in reverse: the idea that from the early 1960s the familiar congeries of Vietnam, Watergate, racial strife and the rest have pushed the United States toward what he calls a "waning optimism about the nation's prospects."

Next year we will mark the 30th anniversary of the Tet offensive. Thirty years. It is surely long since time that we dropped the idea that White implicitly endorses, that the 1960s marked a rupture in American life with whose consequences we *still live.*

A NEW, post-Vietnam America connects with and thinks about the rest of the world in ways very different from those that pertained either in the 1950s or the 1970s. (To take but one example, mass immigration in the 1980s and 1990s has completely transformed America's everyday contact with the outside world; according to New York City's planning department, more than half of those who now live there are *either immigrants or the chil*dren of immigrants.) This new America need be destined neither to pessimism nor to a decline in its world role. Ask the panjandrums of Davos.

Michael Elliott, the editor of Newsweek International, wrote this for The Washington Post. His latest book is "The Day Before Yesterday: Reconsidering America's Past, Rediscovering the Present."

BEST SELLERS

New York Times
...ist is based on reports from more th...000 bookstores throughout the ...d States. Weeks on list re not nearly consecutive.

FICTION

		This Week	Weeks On List
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	HROMOSOME 6, by ...ohn Cook	4	2
	ANCTUARY, by Nora ...oberts	3	2
	001: The Final Odyssey, ...y Arthur C. Clarke	2	5
	VENING CLASS, by ...Maeve Binchy	6	7
	A THIN DARK LINE, by ...Lynn Hoag	8	4
	THE NOTEBOOK, by ...Nicholas Sparks	5	25
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	THE DEEP END OF E OCEAN, by Jacquin Mitchard	13	29
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NONFICTIN

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	MURDER IN BAN-WOOD, by Mark Ihrman	2	6
	THE GIFT OF PEA, by Joseph Cardinal Bernardin	3	10
4	CONVERSATIONS WITH GOD, by Neale Donald Walsch	5	17
5	PERSONAL HISTORY, by Katharine Graham	4	9
6	THE MILLIONAIRE NEXT DOOR, by Thomas J. Stanley and William D. Danko	6	12
7	NAKED, by David Sedaris	14	2
8	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	7	143
9	THE KISS, by Kathryn Harrison	8	3
10	DR. SUSAN LOVE'S HORMONE BOOK, by Susan M. Love with Karen Lindsey	12	3
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12	MY SERGEI, by Ekaterina Gordeeva with E. M. Swift	9	22
13	A REPORTER'S LIFE, by Walter Cronkite	10	17
14	JOURNEY INTO DARK-NESS, by John Douglas and Mark Olshaker	11	9
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TRAVEL COMPANION OF AIR FRANCE

'American Daughter': An Uneasy Venture Into Politics

By Ben Brantley
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The members of the audience practically purr, like cats anticipating a favorite meal in a warm kitchen, when the curtain goes up at the Cort Theatre. There before them is a tasteful but comfortable environment that evokes affluence, education and reassuringly human disarray.

Technically, what they're looking at is a living room (wonderfully designed by John Lee Beatty), but for theatrical purposes, it's a drawing room. Witty words will doubtless be spoken here. Romantic, familial and even political conflicts will surely occur within a structure as attractively upholstered and sturdily made as the furniture onstage.

This is, after all, the world of Wendy Wasserstein, the author of "The Sisters Rosensweig" and "The Heidi Chronicles" and one of the few American playwrights since S.N. Behrman to create commercial comedies of manners with moral and social heft. And at least the first five minutes of "An American Daughter" seem to confirm fond expectations, which unfortunately will be dashed all too quickly.

A 1960s pop song, redolent of lost innocence, floods the air; a woman of obvious importance (you've just heard her nomination for surgeon general announced on television) dances along like a goofy schoolgirl, and no sooner does a second character enter than the sharp repartee soars.

It doesn't take long, though, to detect a sweaty uneasiness in the play, a sense that its creator, in venturing into the strange land of national politics, is operating from the premise "When in doubt, add more." The one-liners just keep accumulating from characters who tend to describe themselves in the terms of comically annotated resumes as soon as they enter a room.

Themes (big themes), relationships (deep and confusing ones), plot complications (of the melodramatic variety) are piled to the toppling point, most of them never satisfactorily defined. Neither Dan Sullivan's chipper, keep-it-moving direction nor Wasserstein's justly famed ear for dialogue and bone-deep sense of craft can conceal the feeling that she doesn't know entirely where she's heading or how to get there.

Lyssa Dent Hughes (Kate Nelligan), the title character of "An American Daughter," is a brilliant doctor, loving wife and mother and scintillating Georgetown hostess who, at the play's beginning, seems poised to take on the additional, immense duties of the surgeon general. Is such a juggling act possible? Is she indeed, to use her own word, overcommitted?

Very similar questions are suggested by the play itself, which follows what happens when Lyssa and her family come under the grotesque media scrutiny that is the sorry lot of nominees for public office. Indeed, like her heroine, Wasserstein often seems to be operating from a Filofax overstuffed with lists of things to accomplish: issues to address, emotional buttons to push, jokes to sell, plot points to chart.

Many of the work's characters bring enough topical and emotional weight to be given plays (or at least magazine profiles) all their own. Judith B. Kaufman (Lynne Thigpen), Lyssa's best friend, is a woman's oncologist who is black and Jewish and, in her 40s, struggling desperately to conceive a child.

WALTER Abrahmson (Peter Riegert), Lyssa's husband, is an academic and author of an influential (if nearly forgotten) study of liberalism and deep in a midlife identity crisis. Then there's Morrow McCarthy (Bruce Norris), a close friend of Lyssa and Alan (though why, exactly, is never explained), a pundit who is young, conservative and gay. And the euphoniously named Quincy Quince (Elizabeth Marvel), a Naomi Wolf-type second-generation feminist.

The cast also features Hal Holbrook, as professionally avuncular as ever as Lyssa's father, Alan Hughes, a Republican senator; Penny Fuller as his addled socialite wife, and, enjoyably, Conter Smith as the television reporter who discovers the trivial sin (Lyssa forgot to answer a jury summons) that will brew up a media scandal.

All of these characters can be very funny in describing just who they are and what, in social terms, they represent. But their relationships with one another are never credible, again in part because Wasserstein is trying for too much. (Do we really need the flicker of a possibility of a romance between Morrow and Judith?) Serious acts of betrayal occur in this play, but since no persuasive motivation for them is established, they have no dramatic clout.

Wasserstein may be saying something about a world that reduces people to sound bites and social abstractions. At one point, Morrow, trying to justify his bad behavior toward Lyssa and Wa says: "It's like writing a column. forgotten they were people I know like."

Yet the playwright is also work principally in bite-size slices of sou sentiment and humor. When a charac comes forth with a line like, "I do know who I'm supposed to be ar more," it never feels truly earned what has come before.

The actors with the most superfici parts come off best, since their une plained contradictions are kept to a mi imum. (Marvel provides a delec cartoon of a woman for whom feminis is only skin deep.) The others, accon plished performers all, seem largely ur comfortable, gasping for feasible mo ments to play. The dazzling Nelligan, a expert in portraying conflicted souls, i wasted in an idealized, passive role tha seems little more than a poster fo Wasserstein's feelings about a country that continues to thwart its best an brightest women.

LONDON THEATER

'Tom & Clem' Go to Potsdam

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

John Haynes

Michael Gambon as Tom Driberg in "Tom & Clem."

LONDON — Michael Gambon is not only one of the greatest actors in the land but one of the most fortunate; a couple of seasons ago he starred on both sides of the Atlantic in David Hare's "Skylight," arguably the best relationship play of the '90s, and he is now at the Aldwych in another stunningly brilliant new script, this one from a first-time dramatist.

Stephen Churchett's "**Tom & Clem**" is the best original drama in town, and if we get another half as good, this year may yet prove vintage. It imagines a meeting at the Potsdam Conference of July 1945 between Clement Attlee, the newly elected Labour prime minister, and Tom Driberg the gay, louche renegade M.P. and journalist.

On one level this is the old Peter Shaffer debate between the man of icy principles and his poetic-romantic alter ego, and Gambon is matched line for line by an equally brilliant Alec McCowen as Attlee. But "Tom & Clem" is about more than their differences: it is also about the birth (and death) of postwar British socialism, about gay rights, about the coming of the H-bomb and, topically enough, about Britain trying to find its way out of a long period of Tory rule.

A subplot featuring Sarah Woodward and Daniel de la Falaise about Anglo-Soviet espionage is perhaps less successful, but one can forgive a lot more than that of a drama about compromise and conscience, socialism and sex, ideas and ideals in constant conflict. McCowen and Gambon are a stunning double act, each often given five-minute speeches with which to mesmerize first each other and then us.

"Tom & Clem," a wonderfully comic, reflective and touching history of the roots of modern Britain will, if there is any justice, be around here and Broadway for many, many months to come.

I have been somewhat bemused at the amount of publicity generated by the Battersea Arts Centre's invitation to four of my London drama-critic colleagues to direct plays in the current "**Up for Review**" season. Are we really to believe that this is some sort of revolutionary crossover? A century ago Harley Granville-Barker and George Bernard Shaw were drama critics running the Royal Court Theatre; since then many of us journalists have worked backstage and on stage, and there are now innumerable actors, directors and dramatists writing journalism on a regular basis; indeed the best of the current election columns comes from David Hare. So why have the rest of the media suddenly decided that some separation-of-powers act has been mysteriously and even dangerously breached?

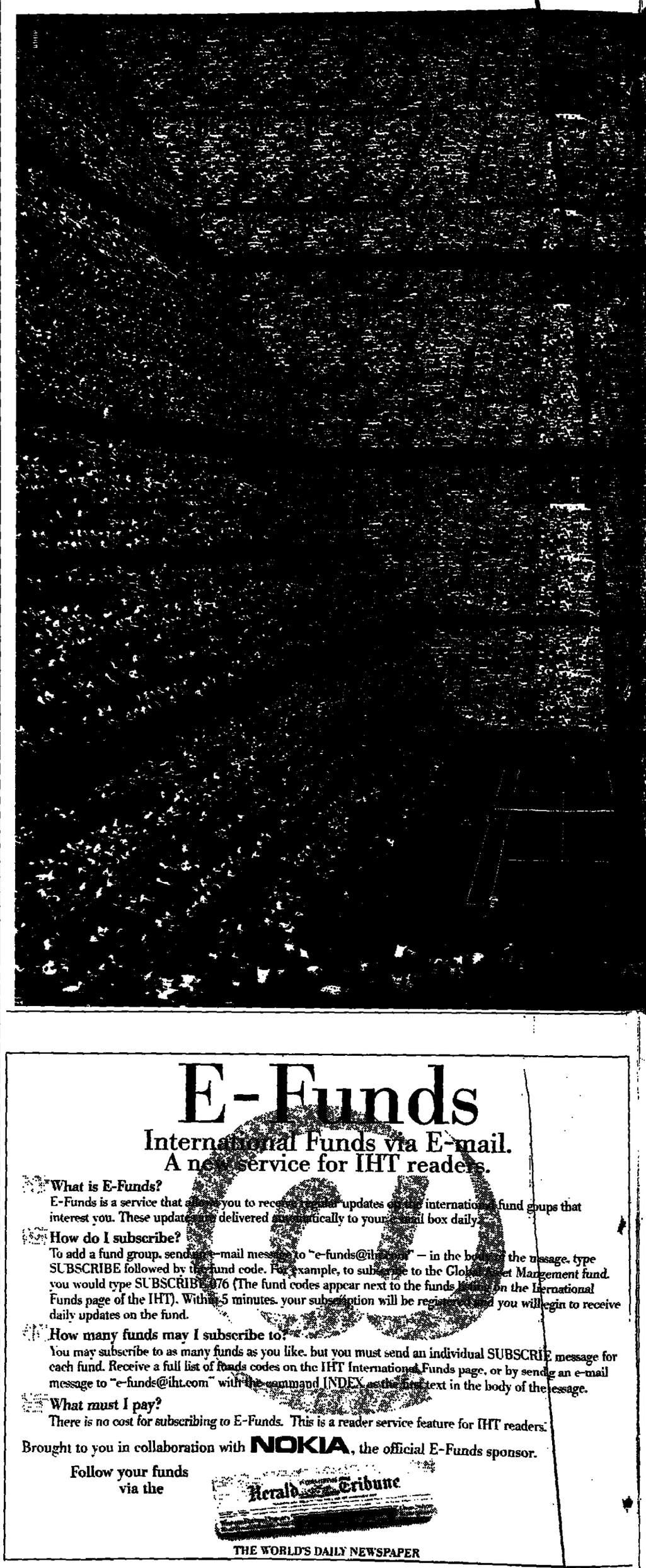
The two productions I have thus far seen in the Battersea season are certainly characteristic of their directors: Michael Billington, who has already staged an RSC play, comes up with a double-bill of Strindberg's "**The Stronger**" and Pinter's "**The Lover**" in which he has seen some remarkable parallels. The titles are indeed interchangeable, and both plays are about marital power games running out of control. Billington has delivered an academic, immaculate, if faintly static production, one that unexpectedly reveals the Strindberg to have aged better than the Pinter.

Nicholas de Jongh has done us a considerable favor by getting back to Anouilh's "**Traveler Without Luggage**" a script of apparently so little note that neither its original London star (Denholm Elliott) nor his 1959 director (Peter Hall) even bother to list it in their credits. What de Jongh thus offers is a revelation: a strange, imperfect, haunting tale of a shell-shocked World War I officer unable to remember his identity until he is given several others by predatory would-be relatives. Somewhere halfway from Priestley and Pirandello to "Martin Guerre," this is at once sentimental and satirical, a memory play based on the premise of no memory at all, and a rich, rare cast (Faith Brook, Rosemary Leach, Valentine Pelka) deserve a longer life beyond Battersea. A season that gives us this can't be all bad, even if it does lead to next year's ICA exhibition of paintings executed by art critics.

One certain sign of advancing years is when they start producing solo celebration-concerts about people you actually knew; I wrote one of the very first biographies of Marlene Dietrich, and got to know the old bat when she was still touring the world with a long-playing record consisting entirely of her applause in various theaters. A dauntless German drum major with a pronounced limp; she would stand on stage and become Peter Pan in a series of sultry love and war songs, croaked Teutonically to the only people she really trusted, the man high on the grid who shone the pink spotlights and the ladies who ran down the aisles on her cue with the flowers she would then economically re-use on the following night.

Like the Statue of Liberty, which her stage presence so often recalled, Dietrich was a quite remarkable feat of engineering; money, time and herself were all exquisitely preserved against need, and although cold to frosty to often frozen before the footlights (the whalebones of her sculptured dress would hardly allow her to breathe, let alone move), swathed in acres of white fur she would pass again and again the ultimate stardom test — the ability not just to do something but to stand there, defying us not to applaud.

In Pam Gems's somewhat sketchy stage biography, "**Marlene**," at the Lyric, Sian Phillips does a supremely faithful vocal and physical impression, while Sean Mathias's staging (featuring his own mother as Marlene's ever-silent dresser) proves that whatever else she was, Dietrich sure wasn't inimitable.



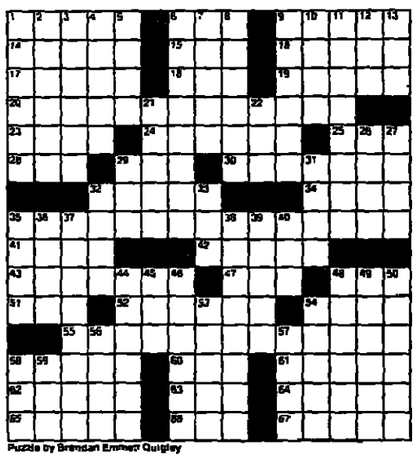
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Screamer's necessity
6 Manhandle
9 "Peer Gynt" dramatist
14 Otello, e.g.
15 — mode
16 It makes quite a bang
17 Sound of old floorboards
18 When Guy Fawkes Day is celebrated, Abbr.
19 It may be static
20 Cult Canadian comedy troupe, with "The"
23 Operates
24 Tara family
25 Flood stage
28 — *Xing (sign)*
29 "The Gold Bug" author
30 Need air conditioning
32 '60's war capital
34 Boy or girl, *lead-in*
35 1869 Twain novel, with "The"
41 Season of peace
42 Move stealthily
43 Provided for, as a widow
47 N.Y.C. clock setting
48 Liq. *measures*
51 Gives the green light
52 Of service
54 Untouched
58 1934 *Lillian* Hellman play with "The"
59 Genius
60 Hood's gun
61 Item on a pole
62 Plane seating choice
63 Charlottesville sch.
64 And — grow on
65 Gibson, e.g.
66 Gibson, e.g.
67 Victim of a 1955 coup

DOWN

1 Poky
2 Revolt
3 Had to have
4 Not Astroturf
5 H. H. Munro *pseudonymically*
6 Roman temple
7 *56-Down* salutation
8 Isn't decisive, *it*
10 Unwelcome mail
11 Heel style
12 Sea bird
13 Yule serving
21 Peter of Herman's Hermits
22 Hem's partner
26 Home video *format*
27 Carpenter's nail
29 Campaign money source
31 Harmless prank
32 Reason for damning
33 "— — De-Lovely"
35 Prefix with Chinese
36 Cranny's partner
37 10:00 program
38 Bony
39 "Homage to Clio" poet
40 Diner sandwich
44 Spoiler
45 Immigrant's study, *for short*
46 Cotton-pickin'
49 Crier
49 Loyally following
50 Address of St. Patrick's Cathedral?
53 Plucky
54 Drop a dime, so to speak
56 See *7-Down*
57 Call it a day
58 Farm call
59 Rock's Ocasek



Puzzle by Brendan Emmett Quigley

(New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of April 15

F	R	I	J	O	L	E	S	■	D	A	R	T	E	R
E	N	S	E	N	A	D	A	■	E	N	R	O	L	L
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Y	E	H	U	D	I	■	A	N	T	I	E	T	A	M
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R	E	W	A	R	M	■	S	T	A	S	S	E	N	S

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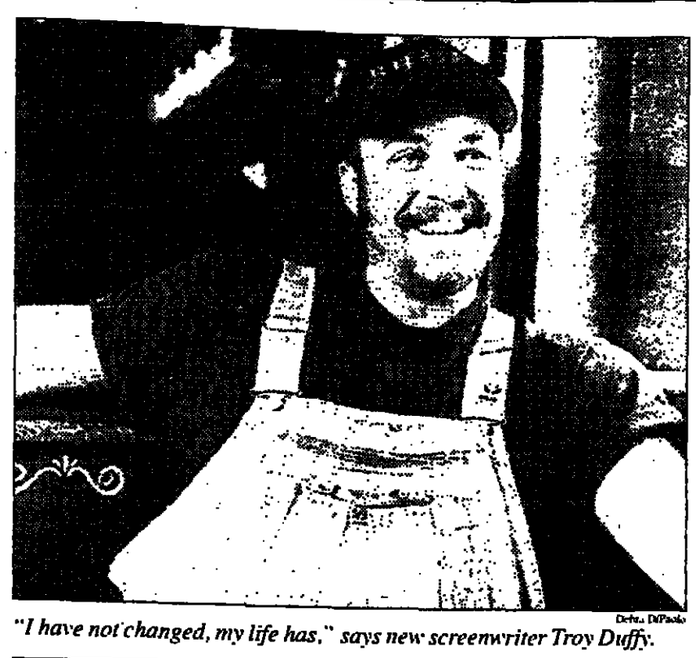
STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

TOMORROW: ARTS/LEISURE



Debra DiPaolo

"I have not changed, my life has," says new screenwriter Troy Duffy.

Hollywood Bartender Hits Jackpot

By Sharon Waxman
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Stuff like this only happens in the movies. Seven weeks ago, Troy Duffy was tending bar in a West Hollywood dive, living off 14-cent ramen noodles, coffee and all the beer he could drink. Today he's a millionaire screenwriter and director, and the hottest property in town.

The 25-year-old former bouncer/roofer/short-order cook was signed by Paramount last month to write two original scripts for $500,000. Two weeks later, Miramax won a bidding war to buy his screenplay "The Boondock Saints," about two outlaw Irish brothers on the run from an FBI agent, for a writing-directing fee of $450,000.

He has no previous screenwriting experience and has never directed a movie. But Hollywood believes that Duffy has that elusive something, and has sprinkled him with its special brand of fairy dust.

If the rags-to-riches legend is a dearly held parable of American society, only in Hollywood does it unfold so immediately. A guy can go from living in the back of his car to landing a role on a prime-time TV show, as Jim Carrey did. In Duffy's case, he went from taking buses around Los Angeles to riding in chauffeur-driven limousines, from flipping burgers in a topless joint to hiring a staff for his production offices.

"I was very, very, very poor. I'm coming into my own," acknowledges Duffy, a beefy, sardonic man with a penchant for getting into barroom brawls. "But I don't figure success in terms of money. It's in terms of achievement. All this stuff is nice, but what I really want is to sit down in a theater and see my movie on the screen."

In the meantime, the stuff will have to do. He has a new cellular phone (though he doesn't yet know how to use it), a computer and plans to buy a car. Suddenly surrounded by agents, lawyers, supplicants and sycophants, Duffy is almost an industry unto himself. He goes everywhere with an entourage of six to eight buddies, several of whom he has gainfully employed as of last week. They include two fellow bartenders for whom he wrote parts in the movie.

Also along for the ride is Duffy's younger brother Taylor, 24, who helped inspire the lead characters of "Boondock Saints," the vigilante twins Connor and Murphy McManus. The McManus brothers do things like dropping toilets on evil Russian mobsters from fifth-story windows. The Duffys did things in their teens like jumping 100 feet into a quarry swimming hole. Taylor Duffy is in a unique position to observe the radical changes in his older brother's life.

"He's — mmmm — magnified," Taylor muses, as the entourage waits for a table at California Pizza Kitchen in Beverly Hills. Troy Duffy will pay for lunch. These days he always pays.

With the bravado of youth, Troy Duffy insists that none of this will change him. "My deal is the most unprecedented deal," he says. "If that hasn't changed me, then I don't think anything will. It's only been about six weeks, but even in Boston on the location scout we had limos, hotel suites, the whole thing, and I invited my friends up to eat everything in the fridge." He considers this. He considers Hollywood. "I don't know. I just feel like I'm immune to all that. I might not be, but I feel that way."

It started with a few lines in a notebook, scribbled as he stood guard at the door of J. Sloan's, a bar in West Hollywood where the beer comes in pitchers and the TV monitors feature mud wrestling. Like a lot of people, Duffy had gone to one too many horrible movies and thought, "I can do better than that."

But slowly the script began to take over his life. Until last summer, Duffy's main occupation had been with the Brood, his four-member rock band (he and Taylor are the lead guitarists). After consulting a couple of scripts to learn the proper format, Duffy found that the tale spilled out uncontrollably. He typed it on a rented computer.

Duffy finished the script last fall and told his friends about it. One of them was a producer's assistant at New Line Cinema (the two had worked at the topless bar the previous year) and managed to get it read by a fairly senior executive. For several weeks, the script was passed from hand to hand, up and across Hollywood's matrix of influence, until an undeniable buzz had been created. Agents came courting while Duffy poured drinks at the bar. Over at Sony Pictures, producers Rich Zinman ("Michael") and Rob Fried ("Godzilla") got copies, and showed up at Sloan's.

"What was amazing is a lot of guys started to come over to the bar, being brought into my circle," says Duffy. "I started liking them as people." In February he signed with the William Morris Agency.

This period of frenzied negotiations led to some odd situations. A still-carless Duffy had to take the bus to a meeting with agents and lawyers at an upscale sushi restaurant in Beverly Hills last month. The doorman at the restaurant saw him get off the bus and refused to let him in until Duffy tapped on the window and his agent intervened. Within days of that meeting, he had several six-figure offers for the script. Duffy accepted none of them, holding out for an offer to direct. In the meantime, he signed the deal with Paramount.

THEN, the day after the March 24 Academy Awards, Miramax co-chairman Harvey Weinstein lumbered through the doorway of J. Sloan's, sat at the regulars' table with Duffy and asked: "What will it take?"

Duffy replied: "I want to buy the bar."

"How much?" asked Weinstein.

"Three hundred thousand dollars."

"O.K.," Weinstein said, agreeing to buy the bar outright and give Duffy half ownership. That, along with granting Duffy's wish list — including directorial control, final cast approval and hiring the Brood for the soundtrack — clinched the deal.

Hollywood is full of clever, hopeful young men like Troy Duffy. What makes him different from a thousand others? "I loved the script that he wrote. Then he told me all the ideas for other films that he had, and I said, 'A guy who thinks like this won't be around just, on a one-shot deal,'" says Weinstein. "The proof is in the words. I read a lot of scripts that get near 'Boondock Saints' but that don't close the deal. They're imitations. They're mechanical. These characters come from Troy Duffy's soul."

On March 31, Duffy faxed his mother, a secretary, a copy of a story that appeared on the front page of the Hollywood Reporter about his deal. Across the cover, he scrawled: "I shook up the world. Ma. Love. Troy."

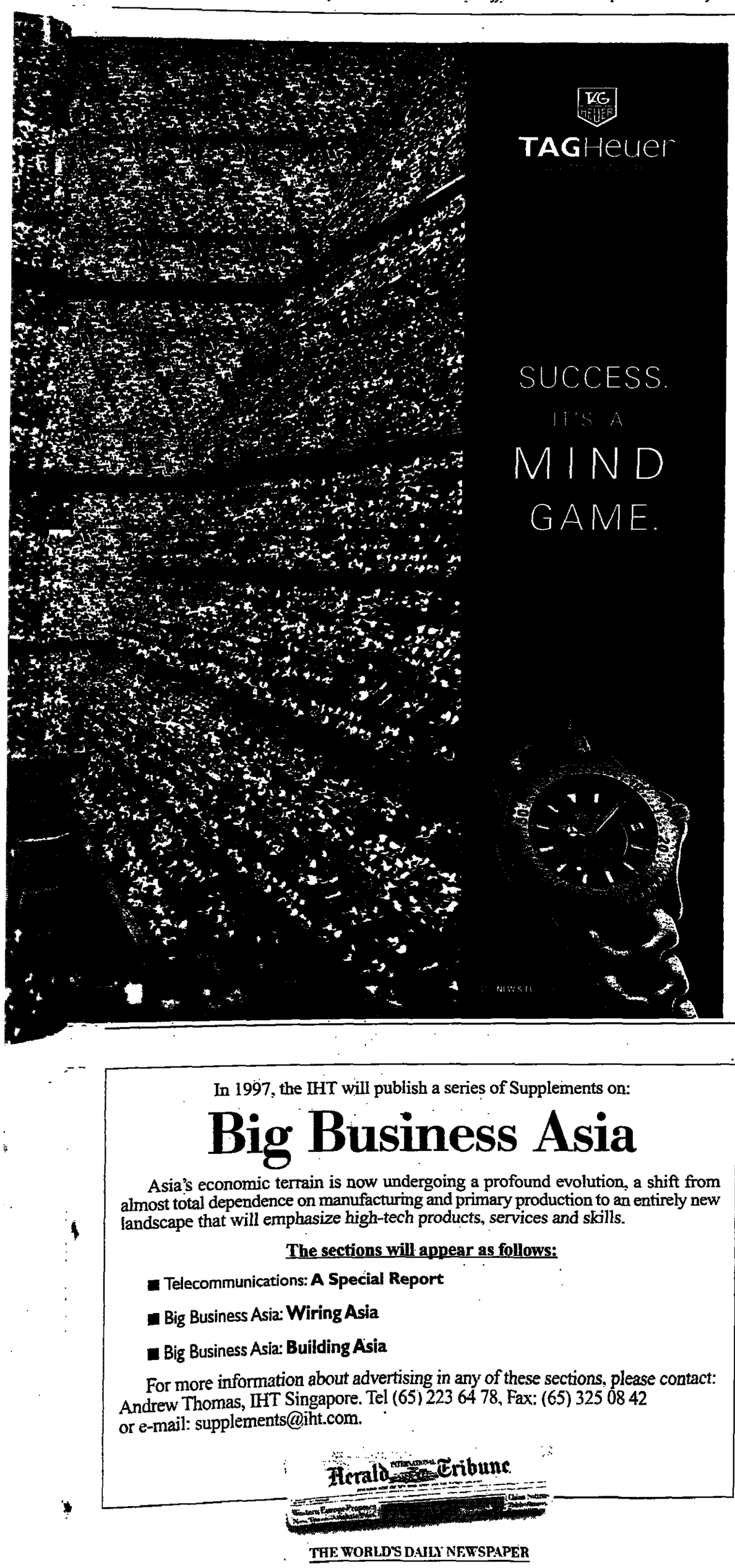
GROWING up in Exeter, New Hampshire, in a raucous Irish American family, Duffy remembers being poor until his mid-teens. Clothes were hand-me-downs; sometimes there was only oatmeal for dinner. Seven people were living on an English teacher's salary.

Undersized and dyslexic as a child, Troy was drawn to the underdog in school. When a friend's brother beat up a mildly retarded classmate whom Troy had befriended, Duffy recalls entering the classroom and calling the teenager to the principal's office. Then he beat him up and locked him in the janitor's closet.

With his close-cut hair and a scruffy red near-beard, Troy Duffy looks like a tough, but he's also a born raconteur. Ask him about his childhood and he'll reel off stories that could have been taken from the movies. More than likely they'll turn up in his own movies. Like the time he was savoring a Cherry Coke after riding seven miles on a broken-down bike to a Little League game. Someone sicced a dog on him, and he went after the dog, then the bully, with his baseball bat.

Somewhere in all this, both brothers taught themselves to play guitar, to sing in harmony and to breakdance. But Duffy was determined to pursue a stable career, and his father rejoiced when he was accepted to a pre-med program at Colorado State University. But the academic stint didn't last longer than two years. Playing in bars around campus, Duffy realized that what he really wanted to do was compose music and perform. With a new wife, Lisa Marie Janis, he set out for Los Angeles in 1993. Then came the night job flipping burgers at the topless bar, the day job at a Westwood café, the house between a crack den and a whorehouse. (He's now sharing a house with three buddies in a safer neighborhood.) His marriage couldn't bear the strain, and broke up last year. He took odd jobs with a contractor, ripping up roofs and refurbishing houses, then landed the job at Sloan's.

Then came script mania. He quit the bar seven weeks ago, with an advance on his deal with Paramount.



Haitians Greet Fugees as Heroes

By Neil Strauss
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The Fugees had some distinguished personnel working on their crew one night when they performed here.

President Rene Preval ran down the catwalk jutting from the stage to the center of the crowd to stop people from hanging onto the scaffolding. His ad hoc intervention was successful, though the 30 machine-gun-toting police officers who accompanied him might have helped.

As the president tried to show he was a man of the people, the audience's Creole chant of "Get down!," directed at those on the scaffolding, slowly transformed into "Down with the high cost of living!"

At one point, the man guarding the entrance to the stage was Raoul Peck, the minister of culture, who like most politicians during the week the Fugees spent here seized the opportunity for Haiti and for himself and associated himself with the band as much as possible.

Why the Fugees? Two of the three members of the best-selling pop and rap group have Haitian roots: Wyclef Jean, known professionally by just his first name, was born here, and his cousin, Prakazrel Michel, known as Pras, is the son of Haitians who emigrated to the United States.

"It's the return of the diaspora!" some of the band's more optimistic supporters cheered, a reference to the many thousands of Haitians who have left the island for cities like Miami, Montreal and New York, where the Fugees are based.

It was also the only concert by a popular American group to take place in Haiti that anyone here could remember and the biggest staged concert the country has ever had, attracting an estimated 75,000 people.

Though the concert was intended to raise money for orphans and Haitian refugees who have been sent home, the more symbolic contribution was the pride it inspired in a country that is weary of being stigmatized as a breeding ground for violence and AIDS.

From the moment they arrived at the airport last Wednesday until their departure Sunday, the Fugees were received like heroes. Fans and a welcoming band mobbed the runway and the airport when the band flew in, racing down the street to catch up with the group's car as it sped off to the hotel with police escorts.

In a society riven by great economic disparities and hostility between haves and have-nots, light-skinned and dark-skinned, it is rare to appeal successfully to the entire population. The trio was enthusiastically welcomed at orphanages, where aspiring musicians greeted the Fugees with versions of their hits "Killing Me Softly" and "Ready or Not."

At cocktail parties and at a fund-raising concert at Club Med, the Haitian elite swarmed around them for autographs and photos. At the Presidential Palace, Preval (with Prime Minister Rosny Smarth at his side) heaped praise on the Fugees as ministers and diplomats looked on.

At Lafami Selavi, a home for street children, the founder, former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide gave the band a tour, and arranged for the children to interview the group on the center's ramshackle radio station. "It's good to see what can happen when a band like the Fugees unites us in the middle," Aristide said. "They are stars among stars. Through them, Haiti can tell the world how it's not just poverty we have here. We are rich from our culture."

When was the last time the Haitian population united like this? "In 1994, when I came back," said Aristide, exaggerating a bit. (He was restored to office three years after a military coup.)

One reason the Fugees received such an overwhelming welcome was that, unbeknown to his fans everywhere else in the world, Wyclef, the band's leader, has been recording songs in Creole on his own for the last seven months and sending them to Haitian radio stations.

"Certain songs just started coming out of me in Creole," he explained. "So I just recorded them, not to sell but to play to the kids. And every song I sent down here — six of them — became No. 1."

THE band didn't just play pop, rap and reggae. Much to the audience's excitement, it was able to leap into rasin (roots music) and rara (carnival music). From his moves to his melodies, Wyclef tried to portray himself as a Haitian Bob Marley in the making.

"This place needs Haitian-Americans with a vision to come back," Theodore (Lolo) Beaubrun of Boukman Eksperyans, one of Haiti's most important rasin groups, said backstage. "But the government doesn't want the educated to return, because people might get ideas, and the government doesn't like that."

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BY SPAIN: World Heritage Cities

A GLIMPSE OF SPAIN'S PAST

Eight cities of unique historical and cultural significance, all by Spain.

One of the world's loveliest mosques, a city where 1,000 years ago scholars translated civilization's greatest known works, and perhaps Europe's most charming city square are just three of the Unesco World Heritage sites located in Spain.

Begun in 1972 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Heritage List groups natural and man-made wonders, from the Grand Canyon to the Galapagos Islands, from the Taj Mahal to the monastery of El Escorial, just outside Madrid, all deemed worthy of protection and preservation.

Although Spain joined the World Heritage convention only in 1982, the country now has more than 20 sites on the list, including the old towns of eight cities – Cuenca, Toledo, Segovia, Avila, Salamanca, Santiago de Compostela, Cáceres and Córdoba – all wonderful destinations for discerning travelers.

"These cities, or their historical centers, are unique culturally, and that is why they were chosen," says Manuel Benavides, secretary general of Spain's Unesco administration. "Spain boasts many cities celebrated for their historical and artistic magnificence. These have been selected so that, as in the case with all Unesco sites, they can be saved and protected."

Visitors to Spain keen to experience more of this fascinating country than just sun, sand and sangria are amply rewarded. A long and rich history, which saw invasions and occupations by Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Visigoths, Moors and others, has bequeathed to Spain a plethora of cultural influences and historical monuments.

At the same time, Spain's state-of-the-art transportation infrastructure ensures that visitors can reach these places easily. Once there, five-star hotels (including the chain of famed state-run *paradors*, often housed in historical buildings) provide every comfort required.

Most visitors to Spain find themselves in Madrid at some point, and the city makes a good base for day trips to explore several of the World Heritage cities.

Around the capital

Spain's latest addition, in December 1996, to the Unesco World Heritage List is the fortified medieval town of Cuenca, two hours southeast of Madrid. The city is renowned for its *casas colgadas*, or hanging houses, wooden structures built to project over the steep gorge that divides the old city from the new.

Visitors here need stout legs and strong lungs since it seems almost everything of interest is uphill from somewhere else, including the charming Plaza San Nicolas, the views over the Júcar River defile and the ancient castle.

An hour's drive south of the capital across the Castilian plain is Toledo, for centuries famed around the world for its finely wrought steel weapons. But the Toledanos also practiced more peaceful pursuits.

For several centuries around the end of the first millennium, when much of the Mediterranean world was riven by conflicts between Christians and Muslims, Spain – and Toledo in particular – was an island of religious tolerance, with adherents of three faiths living and working in harmony.

Under official patronage, learned Christians, Jews and Muslims translated the great scientific, legal, cultural and philosophic works of the Arabs for Western scholars.

Traces of the city's influential former Jewish residents can be found at two marvelously decorated synagogues, the 14th-century El Transito and the 12th-century Santa Maria la Blanca. Toledo's Moorish arches, gates, baths and the Las Tornerias mosque attest to the Arab presence, while the city's greatest Christian monument is undoubtedly the Gothic cathedral, containing works by one of Spain's greatest artists and hometown boy, El Greco.

Roman architects and engineers left their legacy in Segovia, an hour's drive northwest of Madrid, specifically in the breathtaking double aqueduct, built to bring water to the city from 18 kilometers (11 miles) away. Supported by 128 arches, this wonder of ancient engineering, constructed entirely without mortar, was built around A.D. 50, and the top channel is still in use.

This granite behemoth runs through the center of Segovia, where traditional restaurants dish up local delicacies like *cochinillo*, or roast suckling pig. After such a repast, a stroll uphill is in order, through the old part of town and past the cathedral, Romanesque churches and 14th- and 15th-century palaces of local worthies to the fairy-tale Alcazar castle.

Another of Spain's rich historical eras is reflected in the medieval walls encircling the city of Avila, about 65 kilometers west of Segovia, set against the dramatic backdrop of the nearby Gredos mountains.

Called Avila de los Caballeros, or Avila of the Knights, because of its large number of noble residents, the city was a bustling metropolis in the Middle Ages and the birthplace of Spain's revered Saint Teresa.

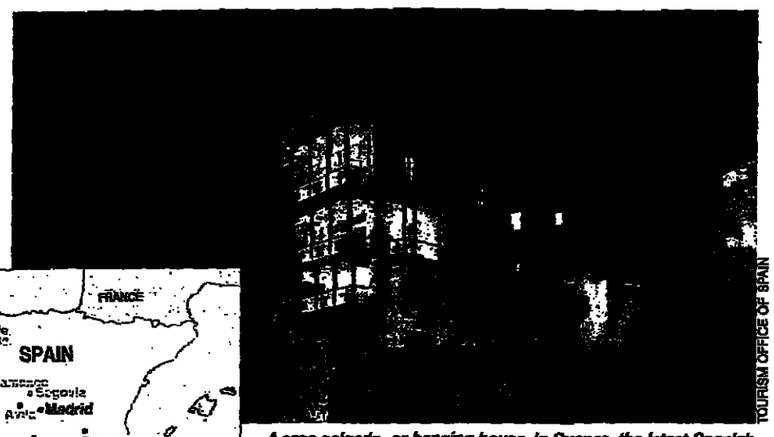
Those well-preserved walls run more than 2.5 kilometers around Avila and are punctuated by nine gates and 88 towers, which once kept watch over the approaches across the high Castilian plains.

"One of the most beautiful plazas in Spain, if not all of Europe," is a comment often heard from visitors to the western city of Salamanca and its elegantly arcaded Plaza Mayor. The square is certainly lively, as it serves as the main meeting point and trysting place for the thousands of students attending one of Europe's most prestigious universities.

Mind and soul

Schools of higher learning already existed in the city when King Alfonso IX founded the University of Salamanca in the 13th century, and it was ranked as equal to those of Oxford, Paris and Bologna by Pope Alexander IV. The stunning facade on the Escuelas Mayores university building is considered one of the finest examples of Spanish plateresque architecture, a style characterized by elaborate ornamentation suggestive of silver plate.

Along with educating the mind, caring for the soul was Salamanca's other main concern, and there are fine religious structures in the city, including two cathedrals. The Catedral Vieja (Old Cathedral) dates from the 12th century and is Romanesque in character and style, while the nearby Gothic Catedral Nueva (New Cathedral) is from the 16th century. Both are so large that it takes 10 minutes to walk around the entire cathedral complex.


TOURISM OFFICE OF SPAIN

A casa colgada, or hanging house, in Cuenca, the latest Spanish city to be added to the World Heritage list.

Religion was the raison d'être for Santiago de Compostela in northwest Spain's wild, lush green region of Galicia. According to legend, the remains of the apostle Saint James – or Santiago, as he is called in Spanish – were buried nearby. After their discovery in 813, the city became the Christian world's third-holiest pilgrimage site, after Jerusalem and Rome.

For centuries, faithful from all over Europe made the long, difficult and dangerous trek to this far corner of the Continent. As they approached the city, they were rewarded with a view of the magnificent cathedral, one of the largest and most ornately decorated in all of Christendom.

To serve the spiritual and earthly needs of the pilgrims, over the centuries, hostels, churches, hospitals and monasteries were built, all structures lovingly preserved and easily visited on a walk through Santiago's rain-slicked, cobblestoned streets and alleys.

In the far west of Spain is Cáceres, founded by the Romans, conquered and lost by the Arabs, and finally established as a prosperous city around the 15th century. Nobles and their families flocked here, constructing opulent fortified homes, palaces and towers in the old city center.

Today, the old town of Cáceres, perched behind defensive walls and looking over the city's Plaza Mayor, retains its ancient feel, with not a single modern structure and almost no businesses of any kind.

The Caliphate of Córdoba

When the Arabs stormed into Iberia in the eighth century, they brought with them a sophisticated civilization marked by a deep appreciation for literature, art and architecture. This last discipline is exemplified in the historic center of Córdoba, the base of the Umayyad dynasty and the seat of a Muslim caliphate from 929 to 1031.

This period was the city's apogee. It was considered one of the finest, and most learned, cities in Europe and had a 400,000-volume library. It was also Europe's largest city, and legend has it that the population – Muslims, Christians and Jews – numbered 1 million.

The mosque at Córdoba was one of the grandest in the Muslim world. Its dozens of striking red-and-white horseshoe-shaped arches support a ceiling of carved wood, and the prayer niche, toward which the faithful would bow, is considered one of the most beautiful ever built. Along with the mosque, which was later converted into a cathedral, and a nearby synagogue, much of the rest of Córdoba's old quarter, where whitewashed houses are centered around a patio, has been faithfully preserved or rebuilt, providing a fascinating glimpse into the history and culture of Spain for travelers today. ●

"BY SPAIN: WORLD HERITAGE CITIES"
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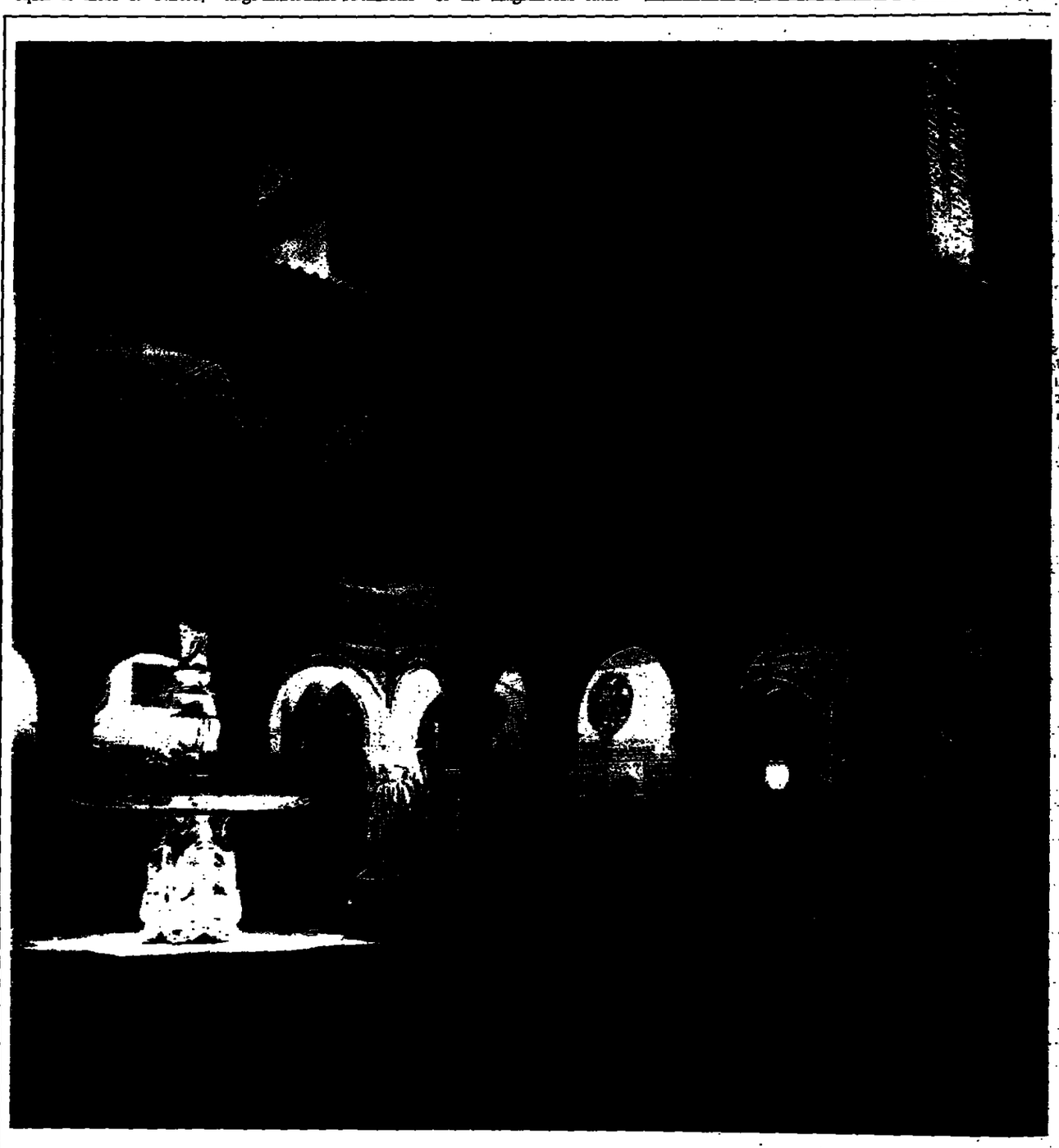

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Simply find the answers to these two questions relating to the text on this page:

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SPAIN BREAK

A STOPOVER IN SEVILLE CAN SATISFY A PASSION FOR THE MOST PALATIAL OF LIFE'S TREASURES

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Paris Again Seeks to Win Top European Bank Post

Officials Say Dutch Chief Is Still the Favorite

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — European finance officials said Tuesday that France was mounting a new behind-the-scenes political campaign to try to ensure that the first president of the future European central bank will be a French national.

But two well-placed monetary officials, commenting on a German press report that Paris would like the job to go to Michel Camdessus, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, predicted that the post would not go anyone from either France or Germany.

The European Monetary Institute takes a hard line. Page 17.

"The decision will be made in the spring of 1998, and it will have to be made on the basis of unanimous agreement," a high-level European monetary official who spoke on condition of anonymity said.

"Whatever France wants, the smaller countries will not support a Frenchman, nor will they support a German."

The official added that France's jockeying for position could be a harbinger of the political difficulties that would accompany the launching of a single European currency and related efforts to coordinate policies.

The favored candidate to run the European central bank once a single currency is launched is still Wim Duisenberg, currently governor of the Dutch central bank.

Mr. Duisenberg, 61, has been the favorite since he was named last year to take over this July as head of the European Monetary Institute, the forerunner of the central bank.

French opposition to Mr. Duisenberg was first expressed at a European Union summit meeting in Dublin in December, when President Jacques Chirac said the Dutch candidate would not automatically be entitled to the post. On Tuesday, Catherine Colonna, a spokeswoman for Mr. Chirac, declined to comment except to say, "We made a statement in Dublin, and that statement is still valid."

In January, European officials told the International Herald Tribune that 14 of the 15 EU government heads had assured Mr. Duisenberg that he was the leading candidate for the job.

But on Tuesday, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said France would oppose Mr. Duisenberg's appointment and instead propose Mr. Camdessus. As part of a supposed deal with Germany, France would then back a German to head the IMF, the newspaper reported.

A senior non-German official said Tuesday that France was arguing that because the headquarters of the European central bank will be in Germany, France should be granted the presidency of the bank.

"The French are making a new push, they are campaigning, but it will not work," said the official, who is in daily contact with top monetary officials throughout the European Union. Both this official and another European financial official familiar with single-currency politics said France was in no position to either offer or guarantee the IMF job to a German or anyone else.

In recent months, European officials have said that Jean-Claude Trichet, governor of the Bank of France, harbors strong ambitions for the job.

Lachlan Murdoch, 25, with his father, Rupert Murdoch. Reuters

Murdoch Names Son To Head Australia Unit

Analysts See Move as Hint to Succession

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Rupert Murdoch said Tuesday that his 25-year-old son, Lachlan, would take over News Corp.'s Australian division, News Ltd.

Analysts said the move puts Lachlan Murdoch one step ahead of his siblings in the race to succeed his father, who built News Corp. into a 11.3 billion Australian dollar ($8.8 billion) company from one afternoon newspaper paper in Adelaide, South Australia.

"He's now in a position of slightly higher authority than his siblings, but time will tell," said Lachlan Drummond, an analyst at First Pacific Stockbrokers.

The younger Mr. Murdoch will take the place of Ken Cowley, 62, who is stepping down after 33 years with News Corp. and who was seen as his mentor.

"As managing director of News Ltd., Mr. Lachlan Murdoch will assume overall responsibility for our Australian operations," Rupert Murdoch said. News Ltd. dominates Australia's newspaper market and has interests in pay TV.

News Corp. stock closed 11 cents higher at 5.83 dollars in Sydney.

Lachlan Murdoch was graduated from Princeton University in 1994. He was appointed general manager of News Corp.'s Queensland Newspapers unit that same year. In December 1995, he joined the board of News Ltd., and his appointment as managing director of News Ltd. came within a year.

He has long held ambitions to take over the reins at News Corp. from his father, and in July 1995 he became publisher of The Australian newspaper.

Lachlan's main rival for the top job at News Corp. is his sister, Elisabeth, 28, who is working at another Murdoch company, British Sky Broadcasting PLC, in London.

The other Murdoch offspring, James, 23, runs a recording studio and is not involved with News.

"You would have to say Lachlan is the favored one at this time," said an analyst, who asked not to be named.

Mr. Murdoch, 66, has not said when he plans to retire, or step aside from the company which he founded more than 30 years ago.

Some analysts doubted whether Lachlan would make any vital decisions without reference to a higher authority.

Analysts have speculated in the past year or so that either Lachlan or Elisabeth would eventually take control of the international media once their father chose to stand aside.

"I would be flabbergasted if either of them were in a position to make a decision off their own bat without having to get it through appropriate people," an analyst said.

But one media analyst said Lachlan might take a more competitive marketing and sales position than Mr. Cowley did against its metropolitan newspaper rival, John Fairfax Holdings Ltd.

Mr. Cowley, meanwhile, will remain a member of the News Corp. board and will continue as chairman of Ansett International and Ansett New Zealand, chairman of magazine business PMP Communications and a director of Ansett Australia and New Zealand's Independent Newspapers Ltd.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

In Compromise, Management to Retain Control of Government's Gazprom Stake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — RAO Gazprom's chairman, Rem Vyakhirev, and the Russian government ended their struggle over control of the world's biggest natural-gas producer with a compromise, analysts said Tuesday.

Gazprom's share price had fallen as much as 10.4 percent last week after Russia's first deputy prime minister, Boris Nemtsov, suggested that the government reorganize the company and take back control of its stake from management.

Mr. Vyakhirev said Tuesday that Gazprom's directors would maintain management control over the 35 percent stake in the company owned by the government.

His announcement comes a day after Mr. Nemtsov and Gazprom worked out a compromise over the monopoly gas producer's tax debt of 14.8 trillion rubles ($2.57 billion).

Under an outlined tax accord, Gazprom will be allowed to set off its unpaid taxes against gas bills owed by organizations financed by the federal budget, such as the military. Gazprom executives and government officials will meet in mid-May to work out the details of the payment offsets.

Gazprom, which owns nearly a quarter of the world's natural-gas reserves, also said it would pay off at least $1.2 billion of its tax debt by June 10.

"Hopefully they've stopped fighting," said Alexei Kokin, Russian stock analyst at Renaissance Capital in Moscow. "Both parties to the argument are quite influential and can do a lot of damage to each other."

Gazprom's share price rose 3 cents, or 4.8 percent, to 65 cents in Moscow, after Mr. Vyakhirev's announcement that Gazprom's board of directors would continue to manage the government's stake.

The shares "must remain" with company management, Mr. Vyakhirev said.

The war of words between Mr. Vyakhirev and government officials led by Mr. Nemtsov began April 9, when the Gazprom chief told the lower house of Parliament that the Finance Ministry and U.S. oil and gas companies were colluding to break up Gazprom.

Mr. Nemtsov responded the next day with a suggestion that the government take back control over its stake. The government owns 40 percent of the company as a whole, itself managing 5 percent of Gazprom's shares.

Mr. Vyakhirev also said he wanted legislation to limit foreign ownership of Gazprom shares.

"We're already working on a law project so that no more than 10 percent can be owned by foreign investors," he said.

Mr. Vyakhirev has also called for a delay in issuing new shares to foreign investors.

Mr. Vyakhirev also detailed plans to spin off certain noncore businesses into separate or partly owned companies by the end of the year. He said that those businesses, which are not related to natural-gas production or distribution, employ about 100,000 people.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

■ Ukraine Investors' Committee

President Leonid Kuchma said he was forming a committee with representatives of foreign companies to improve the investment climate in Ukraine, Bloomberg News reported from Kiev.

"We don't need more companies like Motorola leaving Ukraine," he said, referring to Motorola Inc.'s plan to pull out of a $500 million investment.

The committee will include representatives from several foreign companies, including Asea Brown Boveri Ltd., Deutsche Telekom AG, Daimler-Benz AG, Siemens AG, Boeing Co., Cargill Inc. and Nomura Securities Co.

Mr. Kuchma may also veto last week's parliamentary decision to cancel tax holidays for companies with foreign investment, an adviser said.

Inflation News Makes Wall Street Smile

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Consumer prices in the United States edged up a slight 0.1 percent last month despite the biggest increase in a year in airline fares, the Labor Department said Tuesday, as natural-gas costs posted a record decline.

The report gave a sharp boost to the Wall Street rally that began Monday.

The scant rise in the consumer price index was substantially below the 0.3 percent advance registered in February and lower than economists had predicted.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 60.21 points Monday as several companies issued surprisingly strong earnings reports, surged 135.26 points to close at 6,587.16. The two-day run more than canceled out the average's drop of 148 points posted Friday after a report on wholesale prices rekindled inflation worries.

U.S. bond prices posted their biggest gains in two months after the price report, and the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond closed up 31/32 at 94 11/32. The yield fell to 7.08 percent from 7.17 percent Monday.

Bonds have slumped in the past two months, driving yields to nine-month highs Monday as bond investors feared that the economy's strength would lead to higher inflation.

"The Goldilocks economy lives; this continues to be the best of all possible worlds," Robert Dederick, an economist at Northern Trust Co. in Chicago, said. "Despite tight labor markets, inflation is refusing to emerge."

But even with the new report, the market was likely to remain edgy as investors wondered what the Federal Reserve Board would do at its next meeting May 20. At its March 25 meeting, the central bank nudged a key interest rate up by a quarter of a percentage point, its first increase in rates in more than two years.

Many analysts say the economic expansion that is now in its seventh year — the third-longest in U.S. history — is too rapid and that the resulting wage and price pressures will trigger higher inflation unless the Fed dampens demand by increasing borrowing costs. But critics of the Fed, who attacked the March rate increase as premature because there were no signs of inflation, could point to the new data to bolster their argument.

In a separate report Tuesday, the Commerce Department said business inventories rose 0.3 percent in February, to a seasonally adjusted $1.02 trillion, after a revised 0.4 percent increase in January.

Analysts said the increase in unsold goods was not worrisome, because the rising inventories were still being outpaced by increases in sales.

Total business sales were up a strong 1.4 percent in February. For the first

See STOCKS, Page 16

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

April 15

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.949	3.168	1.1241	0.3343	0.1144*	—	5.4485*	1.336	1.5433*	1.387	1.335*
Brussels	35.7625	58.24	20.63	6.13	2.0995*	18.354	—	24.285	0.2832	25.56	24.56*
Frankfurt	1.7334	2.8199	—	0.2973	0.1018*	0.8896	4.847*	1.1782	1.3731*	1.239	1.3075*
London (a)	1.6524	—	2.8183	9.4775	2,771.15	3.1678	58.1472	2.3915	205.345	2.2826	237.3491
Madrid	145.947	237.748	84.226	25.04	8.57*	74.937	4.0807	99.23	115.611*	104.367	—
Milan	1,702.85	2,772.30	982.30	291.86	—	874.35	47.655	1,157.75	13.488	1,218.48	11.677
New York (b)	—	1.6288	1.727	5.8126	1,700.00	1.9411	35.65	1.457	126.325	1.3971	146.02
Paris	5.8086	9.495	3.3537	—	0.3420*	2.9937	0.1631	3.9629	4.4771*	4.1681	3.992*
Tokyo	126.55	205.74	73.04	21.72	0.744	65.02	3.5489	86.09	—	90.49	0.8684
Toronto	1.3971	2.2765	0.8087	0.2408	0.0822*	0.7194	0.3927*	0.9530	1.1008*	—	0.961*
Zurich	1.4593	2.3876	0.8477	0.2521	0.0862*	0.7542	4.1087*	—	1.1639*	1.0533	1.0065*
1 ECU	1.1534	0.6958	1.964	6.6064	1,930.24	2.2075	40.5107	1.6671	148.086	1.585	165.492
1 SDR	1.3651	0.8391	2.3663	7.9567	2,324.73	2.6580	48.7576	2.0098	172.711	1.9112	199.303

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers: New York at 4p.m. and Toronto rates at 3p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	272.33	Mex. peso	7.901	S. Afr. rand	4.4645
Australian $	1.2918	Hong Kong $	7.749	N. Zealand $	1.4582	S. Kor. won	894.90
Austrian sch.	12.193	Hung. forint	180.51	Norw. krone	6.9982	Swed. krona	7.6779
Brazil real	1.0597	Indian rupee	35.813	Phil. peso	26.35	Taiwan $	27.60
Chinese yuan	8.3265	Indo. rupiah	2404.60	Polish zloty	3.12	Thai baht	26.09
Czech koruna	30.05	Irish £	0.6485	Port. escudo	173.20	Turkish lira	131625.
Danish krone	6.5885	Israeli shek.	3.408	Russ ruble	5743.00	UAE dirham	3.6728
Egypt. pound	3.3934	Kuw dinar	0.3017	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	477.00
Fin. markka	5.1745	Malay. ring.	2.513	Sing. $	1.4422		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6281	1.6273	1.6266	Japanese yen	125.64	125.10	124.53
Canadian dollar	1.3953	1.3926	1.3901	Swiss franc	1.4658	1.4613	1.4565
Deutsche mark	1.7289	1.7254	1.7215				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo).

Libid-Libor Rates

April 15

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 7/16 - 5 9/16	3 1/8 - 3 1/4	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	5 7/8 - 6 1/8	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	7/16 - 9/16	4 - 4 1/8
3-month	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 1/8 - 3 1/4	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	6 3/16 - 6 5/16	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	7/16 - 9/16	4 - 4 1/8
6-month	5 7/8 - 6	3 1/8 - 3 5/16	1 1/2 - 1 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 3/8	3 5/16 - 3 3/8	1/2 - 5/8	4 1/16 - 4 3/16
1-year	6 1/4 - 6 3/8	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	1 11/16 - 1 13/16	6 9/16 - 6 11/16	3 1/2 - 3 5/8	5/8 - 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/8

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/2	8 1/2
Federal funds	5 7/16	5 5/16
90-day CDs dealers	5.86	5.74
180-day CP dealers	5.70	5.71
3 month Treasury bill	5.15	5.16
1-year Treasury bill	5.63	5.69
2-year Treasury bill	6.42	6.51
5-year Treasury note	6.75	6.85
7-year Treasury note	6.80	6.90
10-year Treasury note	6.87	6.97
30-year Treasury bond	7.08	7.16
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.92	4.91
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.41	0.43
1-month interbank	0.56	0.56
3-month interbank	0.59	0.59
6-month interbank	0.63	0.63
10-year Govt bond	2.24	2.25
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.15	3.15
1-month interbank	3.25	3.25
3-month interbank	3.27	3.27
6-month interbank	3.28	3.28
10-year Bund	5.85	5.95

Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	6.00	6.00
1-month interbank	6 1/16	5 15/16
3-month interbank	6 5/16	6 1/8
6-month interbank	6 9/16	6 1/2
10-year Gilt	7.58	7.65
France		
Intervention rate	3.10	3.10
Call money	3 3/16	3 3/16
1-month interbank	3 5/16	3 5/16
3-month interbank	3 1/4	3 1/4
6-month interbank	3 1/4	3 1/4
10-year OAT	5.72	5.81

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	345.75	341.90	—4.75
London	345.60	343.00	—3.75
New York	348.50	343.90	—4.80

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (June.)
Source: Reuters.

Global Private Banking

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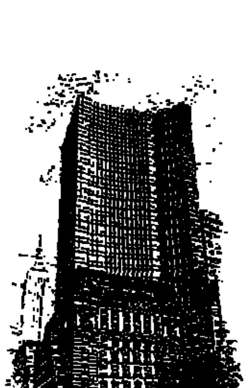

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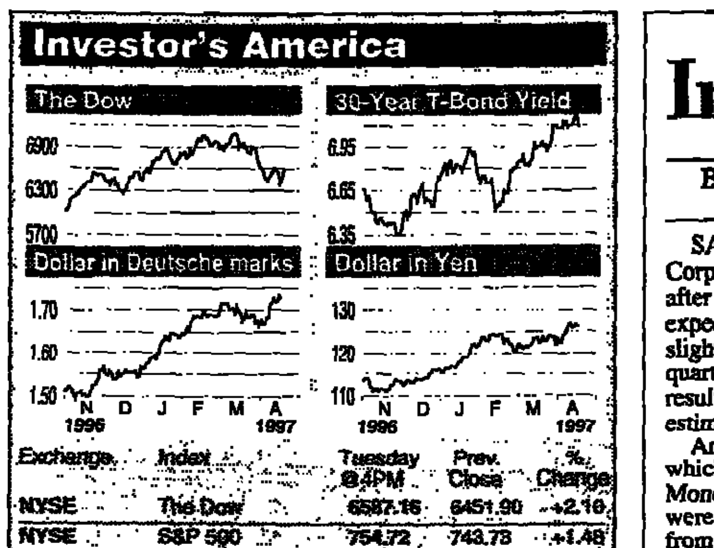
Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Tuesday @4PM	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	6587.16	6451.90	+2.10
NYSE	S&P 500	754.72	743.73	+1.48
NYSE	S&P 100	735.41	723.00	+1.72
NYSE	Composite	397.62	391.49	+1.57
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1212.72	1216.42	-0.30
AMEX	Market Value	555.66	552.97	+0.39
Toronto	TSE Index	5733.16	5677.40	+0.98
São Paulo	Bovespa	9490.16	9455.79	+0.36
Mexico City	Bolsa	3793.24	3753.02	+1.07
Buenos Aires	Merval	705.73	687.28	+2.68
Santiago	IPSA General	5319.07	5340.78	-0.41
Caracas	Capital General	6230.24	6224.69	+0.09

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Intel Warning Depresses Shares

By Lawrence M. Fisher
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Intel Corp.'s shares slumped Tuesday after the company cautioned that it expected sales to be flat or only slightly higher in the second quarter, even though first-quarter results easily exceeded Wall Street estimates.

Analysts said that the results, which were announced late Monday after the market closed, were strong but had also benefited from some extraordinary gains in the quarter that made earnings look better than operating results would indicate. They added that the prospects for future earnings growth remained uncertain.

Intel's shares closed at $131, down $2.75.

The shares had fallen 11 percent in the three previous sessions on concerns that price cuts coming at the end of the month would weaken profit margins. In a conference call with securities analysts Monday, Intel executives said the price cuts would be similar to previous Intel efforts intended to move the company's higher-end products into lower-cost personal computers. They declined to comment on specific cuts.

For the first quarter, Intel reported earnings of $1.98 billion, or $2.20 a share, more than twice the $894 million, or $1.02 a share, in the quarter a year earlier. Revenue grew 39 percent, to $6.45 billion from $4.64 billion.

Analysts had widely expected Intel to earn $2.07 a share.

Drew Peck, an analyst with Cowen & Co., said Intel's earnings included 5 cents a share in interest income and gains from the sale of securities plus 5 cents a share in lower expenses, neither of which is repeatable. "On a normalized basis, I think earnings came in at $2.10, which wasn't high enough to give people the upside they wanted," he said.

Intel said it expected its gross profit margin percentage for the second quarter would be flat to slightly down from 64 percent in the first quarter. The company said it expected gross margins in 1997 to be 60 percent, plus or minus a few percentage points.

But Michael Murphy, publisher of the California Technology Stock Letter, said Intel's business was stronger than Wall Street analysts believed. "They are sold out for the June quarter," he said.

■ **Texas Instruments Gains**

Texas Instruments Inc. said first-quarter earnings rose a greater-than-expected 4.5 percent, to $138 million, as increased demand for specialized semiconductors offset lower prices for memory chips, Bloomberg News reported from Dallas.

The company's shares gained $1.50 to close at $84.50.

Semiconductor sales trailed last year's levels because of lower prices for memory chips, dragging down total revenue, the company said.

STOCKS: *Price Data Buoy Wall Street*

Continued from Page 15

three months of this year, consumer prices were rising at an annual rate of just 1.8 percent, far below the 3.3 percent increase for all of 1996.

The improvement reflected moderation in both food and energy costs, which had been adding to price pressures through much of last year. In March, the cost of gasoline, home heating oil and natural gas all declined. The 4.2 percent drop in natural-gas prices was the biggest one-month decline since the government began keeping records in 1952.

Total energy costs were down 1.7 percent, the biggest decrease since a 2 percent decline last June.

Food costs were unchanged in March after having jumped 0.3 percent in February.

Excluding the volatile energy and food categories, the so-called core rate of inflation posted a modest 0.2 percent increase in March, matching the February gain.

So far this year, the core inflation rate has been running at an annual rate of 2.6 percent, only slightly higher than the 2.4 percent for all of 1996.

Airline fares were up 4.5 percent in March, the biggest increase since February 1996, partly due to resumption of the federal ticket tax.

Aside from the good news on the inflation outlook, U.S. stocks were also helped by better-than-expected earnings for a range of companies.

The Standard & Poor's 500 Index closed with a gain of 10.99 points at 754.72.

Bank stocks were among the biggest beneficiaries of good quarterly results. Citicorp rose ⅛ to 106⅞, and J.P. Morgan climbed 2⅜ to 97¼.

Other stalwarts such as Caterpillar and Johnson & Johnson also reported strong results that buoyed the broader market.

But the technology sector failed to share in the broader market enthusiasm, amid disappointment with Intel's warning that its sales growth was slowing.

The Nasdaq composite index posted a loss of 3.64 to close at 1,212.77.

Newmont Mining, Barrick Gold and other gold stocks were among

U.S. STOCKS

the day's biggest losers, in line with the new data auguring mild inflation. Gold is often used as an inflation hedge, and spot gold fell 2 percent, to $342.75 an ounce, its biggest one-day loss since March.

Some traders noted that a single set of encouraging numbers would not erase inflation jitters.

"Influential analysts are talking about raising cash on rallies, instead of buying on dips," said Peter DaPuzzo, president of Cantor Fitzgerald. "If that sunk in, rallies are going to be short-lived."

Lucent Technologies rose 1 5/32 to 52 13/32 after the telecommunications equipment company said it had signed two contracts valued at more than $140 million to supply its products to companies in Taiwan.

Avant! plummeted 12 to 12⅝, losing nearly half of its value, after six of the software company's employees, including its chief executive, were charged with conspiracy and theft of trade secrets from Cadence Design Systems.

American General shares posted a strong gain after the life-insurance and financial-services company said it had bought back 6.4 million shares for $234 million.

Colgate-Palmolive surged after it was upgraded by CS First Boston, and Harley-Davidson posted a strong gain as the motorcycle company was upgraded by Robinson Humphrey. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

Very briefly:

Value Health Accepts Cash Bid

AVON, Connecticut (AP) — Value Health Inc., a managed-care company, said Tuesday it had agreed to a $1.1 billion cash buyout offer from Columbia/HCA Healthcare Corp. while spurning an offer from MedPartners Inc. of $1.24 billion in stock.

In mid-January, Columbia made a stock offer of $23.35 a share, or about $1.3 billion, for Value. But Columbia's stock has fallen sharply since then amid reports of investigations of possible Medicare fraud.

The new cash agreement would pay $20.50 a share.

MedPartners, a manager of doctors' practices, had offered about $22.65 a share in its own stock.

• **Pfizer Inc.**'s first-quarter net income rose 16 percent, to $602 million, driven by surging sales of newer drugs, including the antibiotic Zithromax and the anti-depressant Zoloft.

• **Caterpillar Inc.**'s first-quarter net income rose 33 percent, to $394 million, on strong North American demand for its heavy machinery.

• **Johnson & Johnson**'s first-quarter earnings rose 15 percent, to $909 million, thanks to increasing sales of its newer medications, including the schizophrenia treatment Risperdal.

• **Weyerhaeuser Co.**'s first-quarter profit fell 68 percent, to $46 million, as prices for its pulp, paper and packaging products declined.

• **Kmart Corp.** plans to convert 450 of its stores a year over the next three years to a format that devotes more space to customers' most frequent purchases, such as soda pop and laundry detergent.

• **Honeywell Inc.**'s first-quarter earnings rose 16 percent, to $75.6 million, as expected, thanks to wider margins on sales of it space and aviation-control products.

• **Genentech Inc.**'s first-quarter net income fell 17 percent, to $31.6 million, as research costs increased. *Bloomberg*

U.S. Banks Post Strong Quarterly Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Chase Manhattan Corp. and Citicorp, the two largest banking companies in the United States, reported strong quarterly earnings Tuesday, lifted by improvements in their key businesses but held back by poor results in credit cards.

Chase Manhattan, the largest U.S. bank in terms of assets, said it earned $927 million in the first quarter, including restructuring costs related to its merger with Chemical Banking Corp. in March 1996.

This compared with a loss of $89 million in the year-earlier quarter, which included a merger-related after-tax charge of $1.03 billion and $70 million in special items.

First-quarter revenue was $4.15 billion, compared with $4.04 billion a year earlier.

Net credit losses amounted to 5.66 percent of outstanding credit card balances, up from 4.66 percent a year earlier. Chase declared uncollectable $358 million of credit-card charges, up 33 percent.

Citicorp, the second-largest banking company, said its net income rose 9 percent to $995 million in the first quarter, despite continued weakness in U.S. consumer credit.

John Reed, Citicorp's chairman, said the company was accelerating plans to "offset continuing weakness in the U.S. consumer-credit environment" as well as to expand its franchise in emerging markets and in "the globalization of our processing base."

Profit from Citicorp's consumer business, including credit cards, dropped 3 percent to $490 million. The primary factor was a 14 percent decline in profit from credit cards, partly offset by improved earnings in the consumer banking business. The consumer businesses had adjusted revenue of $3.5 billion, up 7 percent from the 1996 first quarter.

Chase's stock price rose $1.25 to $91.75, while Citicorp fell 25 cents to $109.25 in late New York trading.

Two major regional banks also reported first-quarter earnings gains, fueled by fees and lending.

BancOne Corp.'s earnings rose 7.2 percent, to $370.7 million, on "solid loan growth and strong performances from lines of business," Chairman John McCoy said.

Revenue climbed 8.9 percent to $2.7 billion as the bank made more loans and took in more fees for deposit accounts and other services.

BancOne, which is acquiring the credit-card giant First USA Inc. for about $7 billion, ran into trouble with losses from credit cards and other loans. Net loan charge-offs rose 37 percent to $212.1 million.

"Their credit-card unit is stinking, but they make up for it with other consumer and commercial business and good expense controls," Michael Ancell, an analyst at Edward Jones, said.

Wells Fargo & Co. said first-quarter net income rose 28 percent, to $339 million, as the bank cut overhead, though at the cost of allowing deposit and loan portfolios to shrink. *(Reuters, Bloomberg, AP)*

Mild Inflation Report Tames the Dollar

Bloomberg News

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against other major currencies Tuesday as a smaller-than-expected rise in U.S. consumer prices dampened expectations that interest rates would rise.

"The CPI number was lower than expected, and people are looking at it and saying, 'Maybe the Fed's going to hold.' " Stephen Jury, a director of foreign exchange at Union Bank of Switzerland, said.

The dollar was quoted in 4 P.M. trading at 1.7270 Deutsche marks, down from 1.7315 DM on Monday, and at 126.125 yen, compared with 126.63 yen.

The currency also fell to 1.4670 Swiss francs from 1.4720 francs and

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

to 5.8126 French francs from 5.8170 francs. The pound climbed to $1.6288 from $1.6205.

The dollar rose earlier to a 37-month high against the mark, pulled up by surging U.S. stocks and bonds after the prices report calmed fears of rising inflation.

"The dollar got a bit of exuberance from U.S. assets, which responded well to the CPI figures," Mike Wallace, a currency economist at MMS International, said.

The dollar was also given a brief boost by Otmar Issing, the Bundesbank's chief economist, who said he saw a possible shift into dollars after the start of Europe's economic and monetary union. Mr. Issing said shifts from mark to dollar assets were "possible, especially in the introductory phase, while the reputation of the euro is being established." That fueled concern the mark would be replaced by a weaker currency.

AMEX

Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close

The top 300 most active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press.

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	6536.99	6587.16	6451.90	6587.16	+135.26
Trans	2416.26	2440.92	2404.78	2440.92	+35.91
Util	212.13	212.35	210.87	211.85	+0.98
Comp	2059.16	2074.40	2038.95	2074.40	+35.45

Standard & Poors

	Previous High	Previous Low	Previous Close	Today 4:00
Industrials	873.10	860.71	873.10	886.40
Transp.	544.48	537.72	543.70	550.94
Utilities	183.74	181.79	183.14	183.53
Finance	84.01	82.75	83.90	85.20
SP 500	743.73	733.54	743.73	754.72
SP 100	723.01	712.07	723.00	735.41

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	397.62	391.49	397.62	+6.13
Industrials	502.22	493.99	502.21	+8.22
Transp.	362.02	357.02	362.00	+4.98
Utility	250.80	247.87	250.21	+2.34
Finance	363.61	354.98	362.43	+5.45

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1226.82	1205.93	1210.49	-4.93
Industrials	1008.69	998.07	999.28	-0.39
Banks	1361.13	1356.67	1360.67	+9.38
Insurance	1415.95	1410.42	1412.60	+3.40
Finance	1655.69	1646.89	1651.86	+13.84
Transp.	858.18	854.91	854.91	+4.74

AMEX

High	Low	4P.M.	Chg.
556.38	552.97	554.49	+1.52

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.70	+0.61
10 Utilities	98.18	+0.54
10 Industrials	105.27	+0.67

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
CoHCA s	80587	34½	33⅜	34⅛	+2⅛
Chryslr s	76455	28¾	28⅛	28⅜	+⅛
MicronT	54637	41	38⅞	39¼	[illegible]
BayNtwk	49982	18⅝	16⅝	18⅛	+1⅝
Seagate s	47306	48½	44	45	[illegible]
CocaCl s	43752	58⅝	56½	58⅝	+2⅛
AT&T s	41926	33⅝	32⅜	33⅜	[illegible]
PhilMor s	41741	39½	38	38⅞	[illegible]
TexInst	39646	86⅛	81⅞	84½	[illegible]
IBM	39302	139	134⅝	137⅜	[illegible]
IkonOffSol	37611	29⅝	23⅜	25½	[illegible]
Merck	36391	84⅝	83	84½	[illegible]
FordM	35595	33⅝	32⅞	33⅝	[illegible]
Compaq	35454	74⅝	71¼	74⅛	[illegible]
PepsiCo s	34973	33⅛	32½	32⅞	[illegible]

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	248541	133¾	128¼	131	-2¾
Cisco	192944	53½	49⅞	50⅞	-3⅛
BioPhar s	108572	22⅞	17⅞	18⅛	[illegible]
Microsft s	103515	99	95⅝	97⅛	[illegible]
Ascend	76266	46½	41¼	42⅝	[illegible]
Oracle	75106	39⅝	36⅝	37⅝	-1⅞
DellCpt s	69262	73¼	70⅝	72⅜	+2¾
Avanti	63074	15	12¼	12⅝	[illegible]
WorldCm s	60214	23	22½	22⅞	[illegible]
Informix	54336	8⅝	8	8⅝	
SunMic s	53102	30⅝	28⅝	29⅝	-⅞
ApldMat	45459	50⅝	47⅝	47⅝	-1⅞
Intel wt	44709	94	88½	90⅛	-3⅛
Repind s	42107	25	22⅞	24⅝	+1⅛
HBO s	36946	57⅝	49⅝	51¼	-5⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SPDR	26815	75⅝	74½	75	+1½
ViacB	10089	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+⅛
Hasbro s	8151	26	25⅛	25⅞	+⅛
EchoBay	5857	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	-⅛
Nabors	5241	20	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
NY Times	5002	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+1⅛
CnfLb	3717	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	-⅛
TWA	3707	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
Harken	3550	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
XCL Ltd	3534	⅝	½	½	—

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1865	1048
Declined	789	1446
Unchanged	699	844
Total issues	3353	3338
New Highs	45	21
New Lows	56	122

Nasdaq

	Noon	Prev.
Advanced	2033	1782
Declined	1354	2193
Unchanged	2364	1775
Total issues	5751	5750
New Highs	48	34
New Lows	132	209

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	281	201
Declined	252	324
Unchanged	184	195
Total issues	717	720
New Highs	6	6
New Lows	17	24

Market Sales

	Today 4:00	Prev. cons.
NYSE	570.52	478.86
Amex	18.12	21.79
Nasdaq	540.73	471.24

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Jefferson Smurfit	b	.4378	4-18	6-30
STOCK SPLIT				
Bay View Cap 2 for 1 split.				
Mellon Bank 2 for 1 split.				
Merrill Lynch 2 for 1 split.				
Ohio Valley Bk 4 for 3 split.				
STOCK				
Foothill Independ	-	10%	6-6	6-20
San Miguel	c	10%	5-15	6-27
c - shrholders approve.				
INCREASED				
German Am Bncp	Q	.22	4-21	4-30
Mellon Bk	Q	.66	4-30	5-15
Merrill Lynch	Q	.40	5-2	5-21
Nthstar Comp	S	.075	4-30	5-16
Ohio Valley Bk	Q	.26	4-21	5-1
Plum Creek	Q	.55	5-6	5-29
Washington Mutl	Q	.26	4-30	5-15
INITIAL				
Fst Ntl Corp SC	-	.19	4-24	5-9
REGULAR				
Anchor Fincl	Q	.14	4-25	4-30
Banc One	Q	.38	6-13	6-30
Birmingham Stl	Q	.10	4-25	5-6
CMAC Invest	Q	.03	5-6	6-3
Comml Net Lease	Q	.30	4-30	5-15
Crown Cork	Q	.25	5-2	5-20
Curtiss-Wright	Q	.25	7-15	7-31
Emerald Isle	Q	.07	4-22	5-1
F&M Bncp MD.	Q	.22	4-25	5-1
Fedl Natl Mtg	Q	.21	4-30	5-25
Glbl Hi Inco Dllr	M	.106	4-22	4-30
Interstate John	Q	.04	5-2	5-23
Liberty Term 99	M	.037	4-23	5-1
Loews Corp	Q	.25	5-2	6-2
Northern Border	Q	.55	4-30	5-15
Nthwst Natur Gas	Q	.30	4-30	5-15
Pall Corp	Q	.14	4-25	5-9
Putnm HiYIAdv B.	M	.06	4-15	4-25
Star Gas Partners	Q	.55	5-1	5-15
Strategic Glbl	M	.095	4-24	4-30
VF Corp	Q	.38	6-10	6-20

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cc - PE exceeds 99. cld - called. d - new yearly low. dd - loss in the last 12 months. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f - annual rate, increased on last declaration. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown. P/E - price-earnings ratio. q - closed-end mutual fund. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y - ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

April 15, 1997

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Grains					
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
May 97	303¼	299	302¼	—1	102,896
Jul 97	306	300	304	—2¼	123,083
Sep 97	292	287	290¼	—1½	20,571
Dec 97	289	283¾	287¼	—2½	98,855
Mar 98	292	288	291	—2¾	9,406
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 70,877					
Mon's open int 360,793 up 1066					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
May 97	276.80	269.50	275.00	—0.70	35,831
Jul 97	273.20	267.50	272.80	—0.40	36,232
Aug 97	266.50	261.00	265.70	—1.70	10,781
Sep 97	253.00	248.00	253.00		6,610
Oct 97	231.00	228.00	230.30	—0.60	6,376
Dec 97	223.50	220.00	222.30	—1.00	13,349
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 30,595					
Mon's open int 110,306 up 251					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- cents per lb					
May 97	24.22	23.78	24.18	+0.28	27,848
Jul 97	24.62	24.19	24.58	+0.26	34,952
Aug 97	24.78	24.38	24.75	+0.24	9,154
Sep 97	24.88	24.48	24.88	+0.26	5,390
Oct 97	24.98	24.65	24.98	+0.28	5,301
Dec 97	25.20	24.85	25.16	+0.21	15,569
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 14,174					
Mon's open int 99,158 off 564					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
May 97	837½	818	836	+3	52,598
Jul 97	843	825	841	+2	74,761
Aug 97	830	815½	828½	+¼	11,988
Sep 97	756	749	754½	—2¼	6,963
Nov 97	704¼	696	701	—3¼	38,547
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 60,199					
Mon's open int 188,425 off 2549					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
May 97	435	413½	415¾	—7¾	12,093
Jul 97	438	419½	421¼	—6½	49,340
Sep 97	443	423½	426½	—5½	10,280
Dec 97	450½	432	434½	—4½	8,777
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 9,778					
Mon's open int 81,008 off 966					
Livestock					
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 97	70.80	70.05	70.30		10,130
Jun 97	65.65	64.95	65.40	+0.15	36,764
Aug 97	64.95	64.47	64.62	—0.07	24,861
Oct 97	68.52	68.07	68.10	—0.15	15,836
Dec 97	70.32	69.87	69.92	—0.22	7,892
Feb 98	70.97	70.70	70.70	—0.20	4,504
Est. sales 19,496 Mon's. sales 13,097					
Mon's open int 100,687 up 629					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 97	71.82	71.15	71.22	+0.15	1,945
May 97	72.40	71.50	71.65		6,089
Aug 97	75.05	74.25	74.30	—0.15	6,127
Sep 97	74.95	74.10	74.12	—0.25	1,684
Oct 97	75.25	74.65	74.65	—0.25	2,321
Nov 97	76.90	76.15	76.20	—0.07	1,049
Est. sales 2,356 Mon's. sales 4,570					
Mon's open int 19,534 up 14					
HOGS-Lean (CMER) 40,000 lbs. - cents per lb					
Apr 97			74.42		2,097
Jun 97	83.40	82.22	83.07	+0.37	15,330
Jul 97	83.00	82.00	82.82	+0.15	4,754
Aug 97	80.37	79.45	80.05	+0.15	3,903
Oct 97	73.60	72.85	73.32	+0.07	3,003
Dec 97	71.25	70.65	70.95	+0.10	2,059
Est. sales 7,476 Mon's. sales 9,437					
Mon's open int 31,982 off 925					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 97	83.62	81.82	82.60	—0.27	3,823
Jul 97	82.60	81.10	81.57	—0.32	2,393
Aug 97	79.77	78.30	78.80	+0.10	743
Feb 98	73.00	71.20	71.20	—0.35	147
Mar 98			72.00		5
May 98			72.00		2
Est. sales 2,538 Mon's. sales 1,849					
Mon's open int 7,119 off 170					
Food					
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
May 97	1427	1413	1414	—4	7,312
Jul 97	1469	1454	1455	—6	27,361
Sep 97	1489	1475	1477	—6	13,006
Dec 97	1508	1498	1498	—5	15,153
Mar 98	1530	1521	1521	—5	19,262
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 8,670					
Mon's open int 95,315 up 2166					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 97	201.50	191.00	192.40	—3.60	8,439
Jul 97	181.50	174.00	174.65	—2.35	10,689
Sep 97	166.50	160.25	160.95	—1.80	6,664
Dec 97	151.00	145.25	145.40	—2.60	3,954
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 8,328					
Mon's open int 31,433 off 1211					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 97	11.21	11.10	11.12	—0.11	57,089
Jul 97	11.08	10.97	11.01	—0.12	59,938
Oct 97	10.86	10.78	10.79	—0.10	31,984
Mar 98	10.76	10.69	10.70	—0.10	18,823
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 20,276					
Mon's open int 173,022 up 305					

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 97	75.70	73.90	74.80	—0.85	10,505
Jul 97	78.40	76.10	77.30	—0.70	10,107
Sep 97	81.30	79.35	79.85	—1.15	4,745
Nov 97	83.25	82.20	82.60	—0.90	2,076
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 2,444					
Mon's open int 29,064 up 45					
Metals					
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Apr 97	343.30	340.00	341.70	—4.70	398
May 97			342.50	—4.70	2
Jun 97	348.50	342.30	343.90	—4.80	65,784
Aug 97	350.80	345.00	346.50	—4.90	13,214
Oct 97	352.80	348.00	349.10	—5.00	6,197
Dec 97	356.50	350.70	352.00	—5.00	21,729
Feb 98	355.00	354.90	354.90	—5.00	5,077
Apr 98	360.80	357.50	357.50	—5.10	3,169
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 11,177					
Mon's open int 158,382 off 439					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 97	107.80	106.90	107.80	+1.15	2,329
May 97	107.20	105.45	106.25	+0.80	20,073
Jun 97	106.40	105.50	105.50	+0.75	1,436
Jul 97	105.50	104.00	104.75	+0.90	9,396
Aug 97	104.50	103.95	103.95	+0.80	850
Sep 97	103.60	102.80	103.15	+0.90	4,269
Oct 97	102.75	102.05	102.40	+0.75	893
Nov 97	102.00	101.80	101.80	+0.90	777
Dec 97	101.40	100.80	101.00	+0.90	6,882
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 7,092					
Mon's open int 49,832 off 173					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Apr 97			469.80	—1.30	3
May 97	472.50	466.00	470.80	—1.50	52,618
Jun 97			472.30	—1.50	2
Jul 97	477.50	471.00	475.70	—1.60	26,863
Sep 97	482.00	477.00	480.50	—1.60	4,022
Dec 97	490.00	483.50	487.80	—1.60	5,726
Jan 98			490.30	—1.60	17
Mar 98	495.30	491.00	495.30	—1.60	5,837
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 8,594					
Mon's open int 100,138 up 1382					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Apr 97			364.00	—1.90	19
May 97			388.50		
Jun 97			[illegible]		
Jul 97	369.50	364.50	367.50	—2.70	12,792
Oct 97	371.40	367.50	369.70	—2.70	2,275
Jan 98	371.90	370.00	371.90	—2.70	1,149
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 904					
Mon's open int 16,241 off 161					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1518.00	1519.00	1513.00	1514.00
Forward	1553.00	1554.00	1548.00	1549.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2316½	2319½	2289.00	2292.00
Forward	2281.00	2283.00	2251.00	2252.00
Lead				
Spot	633.00	634.00	621.00	622.00
Forward	642.00	643.00	631.00	632.00
Nickel				
Spot	7235.00	7245.00	7070.00	7080.00
Forward	7350.00	7355.00	7185.00	7190.00
Tin				
Spot	5685.00	5695.00	5655.00	5665.00
Forward	5735.00	5745.00	5710.00	5715.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1234½	1235½	1211½	1212½
Forward	1258.00	1259.00	1236½	1237½

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Financial					
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Jun 97	94.59	94.56	94.59	+0.04	7,104
Sep 97	94.28	94.23	94.29	+0.06	3,707
Dec 97			94.48		847
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 414					
Mon's open int 10,891 off 173					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 64ths of 100 pct					
Jun 97	104-30	103-61	104-24	+ 23	243,526
Sep 97			103-48		1,190
Dec 97			103-34		10
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 28,914					
Mon's open int 244,716 off 493					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun 97	106-03	105-05	105-26	+ 18	330,780
Sep 97	105-18	104-29	105-13	+ 19	22,998
Dec 97			104-14		1,800
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 36,512					
Mon's open int 355,578 off 2748					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Jun 97	107-27	106-17	107-19	+ 29	445,126
Sep 97	107-12	106-12	107-06	+ 30	35,229
Dec 97	106-31	105-26	106-31	+1 04	6,234
Mar 98			105-17		1,955
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 137,525					
Mon's open int 488,611 up 675					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Jun97	100.90	100.02	100.87	+ 0.96	258,182
Sep97	99.85	99.14	99.85	+ 0.94	7,097
Est. sales: 252,190. Prev. sales: 126,940					
Prev. open int.: 265,275 off 3,583					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun97	109-27	108-29	109-24	+ 0-29	167,612
Sep97	N.T.	N.T.	109-19	+ 0-30	2,635
Est. sales: 64,128. Prev. sales: 35,265					
Prev. open int.: 170,247 off 4,715					

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Jun 97	128.38	128.04	128.26	+0.04	163,456
Sep 97	126.58	126.58	126.60	+0.04	5,233
Dec 97	96.24	96.24	96.26	+0.04	0
Est. volume: 77,912. Open int.: 168,689 off 430.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Jun97	129.05	128.35	129.02	+ 0.85	111,029
Sep97	128.90	128.38	128.97	+ 0.87	4,098
Est. sales: 73,907. Prev. sales: 60,813					
Prev. open int.: 115,127 up 1,761					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
May 97	94.08	94.05	94.07	+0.01	30,231
Jun 97	94.01	93.95	94.00	+0.04	497,430
Jul 97	93.89	93.84	93.90	+0.03	2,742
Sep 97	93.72	93.63	93.71	+0.06	412,529
Dec 97	93.43	93.30	93.42	+0.09	301,301
Mar 98	93.27	93.14	93.26	+0.10	225,308
Jun 98	93.15	93.03	93.14	+0.10	196,840
Sep 98	93.06	92.94	93.04	+0.09	155,052
Dec 98	92.96	92.86	92.95	+0.09	128,827
Mar 99	92.97	92.86	92.96	+0.10	99,259
Jun 99	92.94	92.84	92.92	+0.09	79,955
Sep 99	92.92	92.82	92.90	+0.09	61,017
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 432,674					
Mon's open int 2,577,524 up 7485					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Jun 97	1.6290	1.6180	1.6272		35,693
Sep 97	1.6266	1.6200	1.6240		886
Dec 97			1.6144		161
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 4,287					
Mon's open int 36,680 off 477					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Jun 97	.7206	.7172	.7186		76,811
Sep 97	.7244	.7209	.7221		4,893
Dec 97	.7275	.7248	.7262		1,175
Mar 98			.7367		772
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 3,947					
Mon's open int 83,703 off 1781					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Jun 97	.5823	.5780	.5820		82,320
Sep 97	.5859	.5820	.5857		2,621
Dec 97	.5876	.5876	.5876		249
Mar 98			.5936		27
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 13,732					
Mon's open int 85,217 up 2337					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Jun 97	.8009	.7967	.8004		81,976
Sep 97	.8110	.8098	.8110		1,322
Dec 97	.8230	.8207	.8230		611
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 8,997					
Mon's open int 83,929 off 2423					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Jun 97	.6871	.6826	.6873		42,744
Sep 97	.6935	.6895	.6938		2,113
Dec 97			.6998		379
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 9,371					
Mon's open int 45,286 off 22					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Apr 10,134					
May97	96.76	96.76	96.76	+ 0.01	3,673
Jun97	96.76	96.74	96.75	+ 0.01	226,063
Jul97	96.74	96.74	96.74	Unch.	
Sep97	96.70	96.67	96.70	+ 0.04	215,315
Dec97	96.56	96.49	96.56	+ 0.07	168,959
Mar98	96.40	96.32	96.40	+ 0.09	139,434
Jun98	96.20	96.12	96.20	+ 0.09	115,680
Sep98	95.98	95.90	95.98	+ 0.08	72,083
Dec98	95.73	95.65	95.73	+ 0.09	62,826
Mar99	95.46	95.39	95.46	+ 0.09	34,435
Jun99	95.21	95.13	95.20	+ 0.09	26,689
Sep99	94.93	94.85	94.93	+ 0.10	29,856
Dec99	94.65	94.59	94.66	+ 0.09	10,284
Mar00	94.41	94.35	94.42	+ 0.09	1,405
Est. sales: 190,085. Prev. sales: 101,105					
Prev. open int.: 1,317,213 up 331					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Jun97	93.43	93.40	93.43	+ 0.03	118,346
Sep97	93.18	93.14	93.17	+ 0.03	95,117
Dec97	92.95	92.90	92.94	+ 0.04	72,460
Mar98	92.78	92.72	92.77	+ 0.04	49,994
Jun98	92.65	92.59	92.64	+ 0.04	40,710
Sep98	92.55	92.49	92.54	+ 0.04	27,834
Dec98	92.45	92.39	92.44	+ 0.04	21,595
Mar99	92.38	92.33	92.37	+ 0.04	13,569
Jun99	92.31	92.28	92.31	+ 0.04	9,453
Sep99	92.24	92.23	92.24	+ 0.04	8,371
Dec99	92.20	92.18	92.20	+ 0.05	6,121
Est. sales: 60,756. Prev. sales: 50,885					
Prev. open int.: 466,441 up 3,503					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Jun 97	96.67	96.66	96.66	—0.01	57,550
Sep 97	96.59	96.57	96.58	—0.01	49,132
Dec 97	96.47	96.46	96.47	+0.00	31,791
Mar 98	96.34	96.32	96.33	—0.01	25,570
Jun 98	96.17	96.15	96.17	+0.00	19,267
Sep 98	95.97	95.95	95.97	+0.00	18,026
Dec 98	95.73	95.71	95.72	—0.01	12,407
Mar 99	95.47	95.45	95.47	+0.00	11,707
Jun 99	95.22	95.20	95.22	+0.00	6,531
Sep 99	N.T.	N.T.	95.00	+0.00	4,342
Dec 99	N.T.	N.T.	94.75	+0.00	5,046
Est. volume: 18,993. Open int.: 244,447 off 484.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Jun97	93.29	93.22	93.28	+ 0.09	107,481
Sep97	93.61	93.53	93.60	+ 0.10	70,307
Dec97	93.73	93.67	93.72	+ 0.10	42,072
Mar98	93.75	93.68	93.73	+ 0.10	26,731
Jun98	93.70	93.62	93.70	+ 0.12	16,539
Sep98	93.59	93.52	93.59	+ 0.12	5,202
Dec98	93.52	93.42	93.52	+ 0.11	946
Mar99	93.42	93.36	93.41	+ 0.09	893
Est. sales: 53,719. Prev. sales: 42,677					
Prev. open int.: 270,166 off 102					

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Industrials					
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 97	72.50	71.10	71.76	—0.60	25,485
Jul 97	74.10	72.75	73.40	—0.64	24,897
Oct 97	75.00	74.50	74.65	—0.45	1,983
Dec 97	76.00	75.16	75.60	—0.36	22,161
Mar 98	76.70	76.30	76.78	—0.35	2,637
May 98			77.35	—0.30	640
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 11,717					
Mon's open int 78,372 off 1453					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
May 97	55.50	54.25	54.70	+0.03	[illegible]
Jun 97	54.45	53.40	53.80	—0.25	27,282
Jul 97	54.40	53.50	53.80	—0.30	21,437
Aug 97	54.80	54.55	54.65		[illegible]
Sep 97	55.45	55.00	55.00	—0.40	7,390
Oct 97	56.15	56.05	55.85	—0.18	6,939
Nov 97	56.90	56.80	56.70	+0.05	[illegible]
Dec 97	57.65	57.10	57.10	—0.35	11,542
Jan 98	57.75	57.65	57.75	—0.05	[illegible]
Feb 98	57.80	57.30	57.30	—0.30	3,066
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 26,288					
Mon's open int 141,101 off 715					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
May 97	20.09	19.59	19.77	—0.13	58,314
Jun 97	20.04	19.58	19.74	—0.17	88,805
Jul 97	20.03	19.65	19.74	—0.18	41,899
Aug 97	20.08	19.70	19.73	—0.18	26,948
Sep 97	19.97	19.77	19.75	—0.16	18,686
Oct 97	19.87	19.81	19.75	—0.15	15,685
Nov 97	19.88	19.79	19.80	—0.08	18,850
Dec 97	19.92	19.68	19.72	—0.14	30,386
Jan 98	19.86	19.79	19.79	—0.07	12,849
Feb 98	19.86	19.76	19.76	—0.10	7,626
Mar 98	19.76	19.73	19.73	—0.12	3,946
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 83,178					
Mon's open int 418,592 off 1878					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
May 97	1.957	1.925	1.940		25,365
Jun 97	2.005	1.960	1.975		26,434
Jul 97	2.035	2.005	2.015		[illegible]
Aug 97	2.045	2.030	2.040		[illegible]
Sep 97	2.055	2.040	2.050		[illegible]
Oct 97	2.080	2.065	2.080		[illegible]
Nov 97	2.210	2.190	2.210		[illegible]
Dec 97	2.340	2.320	2.335		[illegible]
Jan 98	2.380	2.365	2.375		[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 23,940					
Mon's open int 178,515 up 3946					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
May 97	62.25	61.15	61.60	—0.36	[illegible]
Jun 97	61.85	60.80	61.20	—0.28	[illegible]
Jul 97	60.90	60.00	60.30	—0.18	[illegible]
Aug 97	59.60	59.00	59.20	—0.08	[illegible]
Sep 97	58.20	57.90	58.10	+0.02	[illegible]
Oct 97	56.50	56.45	56.50	+0.02	[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 22,892					
Mon's open int 100,854 up 2344					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
May 97	166.50	164.25	165.25	+0.25	25,808
Jun 97	167.50	165.50	166.50	+0.25	9,780
Jul 97	169.00	167.50	168.25	+0.50	6,108
Aug 97	171.00	169.75	170.00	Unch.	4,037
Sept 97	172.50	171.75	171.75	Unch.	2,852
Oct 97	175.00	173.50	173.75	+0.25	2,617
Nov 97	176.00	175.50	175.75	+0.50	[illegible]
Dec 97	176.50	175.50	175.75	+0.50	[illegible]
Jan 98	N.T.	N.T.	176.50	+0.50	[illegible]
Feb 98	175.75	175.75	174.75	+0.50	[illegible]
Est. sales: 11,225. Open int.: 61,028 up [illegible]					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
May 97	18.16	17.84	17.96	—0.23	[illegible]
June 97	18.43	18.05	18.14	—0.20	[illegible]
July 97	18.53	18.20	18.32	—0.14	[illegible]
Aug 97	18.63	18.38	18.44	—0.14	[illegible]
Sep 97	18.65	18.40	18.50	—0.12	[illegible]
Oct 97	18.69	18.60	18.54	—0.12	[illegible]
Nov97	18.65	18.45	18.56	—0.12	[illegible]
Dec97	18.69	18.45	18.56	—0.12	[illegible]
Est. sales: 50,325. Open int.: 172,267 off 1,182					
Stock Indexes					
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Jun 97	759.40	745.20	754.10	+4.80	[illegible]
Sep 97	767.00	758.00	761.70	+4.85	[illegible]
Dec 97	773.50	770.05	773.50	+10.45	[illegible]
Mar 98			772.15		[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 88,750					
Mon's open int 190,499 off [illegible]					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Jun97	4319.0	4275.0	4314.0	+ 41.0	[illegible]
Sep97	N.T.	N.T.	4340.0	+ 41.0	[illegible]
Est. sales: 13,237. Prev. sales: 12,330					
Prev. open int.: 64,023 up 36					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Apr 97	2572.0	2528.0	2566.0	+0.00	23,001
May 97	2553.5	2517.5	2551.5	+0.00	4,157
Jun 97	2533.0	2491.5	2527.5	+0.00	27,473
Sep 97	2541.0	2528.0	2541.5	+0.00	[illegible]
Dec 97	N.T.	N.T.	2561.5	+0.00	[illegible]
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	2583.5	+0.00	[illegible]
Sep 98	N.T.	N.T.	2502.5	+0.00	[illegible]
Est. volume: 14,715. Open int.: [illegible] off 185.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,574.00	1,567.70
Reuters	1,953.90	1,948.60
D.J. Futures	158.97	157.88
CRB	243.21	246.66

مكتامزع الأكحل

Airbus Seeks a Chance With Continental

Bloomberg News

HONG KONG — Airbus Industrie said Tuesday it had offered "an aggressive package" to Continental Airlines Inc. to try to persuade it not to become the third U.S. airline to buy all its planes from Boeing Co.

If Continental were to agree to buy only Boeing planes, that would give the Seattle-based planemaker a lock on three of the five largest U.S. airlines.

Boeing won 52 percent of worldwide orders for new airplanes last year, while Airbus won 44 percent, according to John Leahy, chief of sales at Airbus.

Delta Air Lines Inc. said last month it would buy all its new jets from Boeing for 20 years or more, starting with a 106-aircraft order valued at $6.7 billion. In November, AMR Corp.'s American Airlines Inc. agreed to buy 103 Boeing jetliners valued at $6 billion and make Boeing its exclusive supplier of new jets.

Airbus's offer to Continental focuses on convincing the airline that the Airbus A330-200 is a better product, rather than a cheaper one, Mr. Leahy said in Hong Kong.

Continental has been looking to replace its McDonnell Douglas Corp. DC-10 jets and to expand its fleet. The airline has not said how many planes it is seeking to buy, but the number has been widely estimated at as many as 40, valued at $4 billion.

Airbus, a consortium based in Toulouse, France, comprises Aerospatiale of France, British Aerospace PLC, Construcciones Aeronauticas SA of Spain and Deutsche Aerospace AG of Germany.

Continental's fleet now includes only Boeing and McDonnell Douglas planes. A British newspaper quoted Continental's chief executive officer, Gordon Bethune, on Monday as saying he was intrigued by the low prices Boeing had offered American and Delta. Analysts last month estimated that Boeing gave Delta a discount of 20 percent off list prices.

■ Boeing Gets Aeroflot Order

Aeroflot will sign a final deal with Boeing Co. on April 30 to buy 10 737-400 jets valued at about $400 million, an executive with the Russian airline said, according to a Reuters report from Moscow.

The announcement came as President Boris Yeltsin urged citizens to help Russia's ailing economy by choosing domestic products over imports.

Valery Okulov, Aeroflot's acting chief executive, said the planes would be delivered in 1998-99. The two sides signed an agreement on the sale in September.

Mr. Okulov said the 737-400s would replace short-range Tupolev-134 jets on Aeroflot's domestic and international routes.

"We need these planes to improve air safety and to make our flights more profitable," he said.

Japan Firm Sees Future In the Wind

Bloomberg News

TOKYO — Tomen Corp., one of Japan's largest trading companies, will spend 150 billion yen ($1.19 billion) in Europe to build the world's largest network of wind-power generators, a spokesman said Tuesday.

The company will build 1,000 windmill-type generators in Spain, Italy and Portugal similar to ones that have been operating in California since 1987, the spokesman said.

Tomen said the network of windmill generators would be able to produce 760,000 kilowatts of power, more than four times the generating capacity of those in California. The generators are to be built in stages, with the last one scheduled for completion in 2003.

Spain will have the largest windmill field, with 619 generators and a total output of 525,000 kilowatts, Tomen said. Italy is to have 361 wind-power generators rated at 330,000 kilowatts, and Portugal would have 20 generators with a total output of 10,000 kilowatts.

Tomen will contribute 25 percent of the project's cost and finance the rest through bank loans. It also plans to set up a company called IPP to sell the power to local utilities.

The company said it expected about 30 billion yen in annual sales from the generators. Tomen is expected to report sales of about 4.6 trillion yen for the year that ended March 31.

Monetary Institute Warns EU

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The European Monetary Institute expressed serious concern Tuesday that many EU countries have not yet managed to rein in their national deficits enough to join in launching the single currency as planned in January 1999.

The institute, forerunner of what will be the European Central Bank, warned countries against using one-time tricks to create a better budget picture, and said "durable" action was needed to ensure the success of a single currency.

"On the fiscal side, the situation remains far from satisfactory in many countries," the president of the institute, Alexandre Lamfalussy, wrote in a foreword to its annual report.

"Despite efforts made at consolidation, which have contributed to a fall in actual deficits, the latter still overshoot the reference values laid down in the treaty in most countries," Mr. Lamfalussy wrote.

The stern tone of the report came as no surprise to analysts, who had expected the institute to take a hard line on the Union's dismal record on debt control.

"If monetary union were left purely down to the EMI, then you could say this report is bad news for the broad EMU story," said Darren Williams, European economist at Union Bank of Switzerland in London.

The institute also said that countries must take into account the effects of budget-cutting amid persistent unemployment and aging populations. Too many cuts in public investment could hurt growth, it warned.

About one year remains before the European Commission will reach a decision, based on 1997 data, on which EU countries qualify for economic and monetary union.

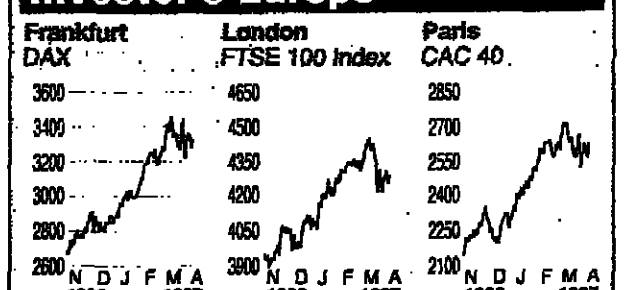
A Maastricht Treaty clause calls for national debt to total no more than 60 percent of gross domestic product — or to show significant progress in falling toward this level — and for budget deficits to be 3 percent or less of GDP.

But statistics compiled by the institute, which date from autumn 1996, showed an overall EU debt position of 73.5 percent of GDP and a deficit level of 4.4 percent, well over target. Germany, the linchpin of the euro project and the third-best performer on price stability, had a deficit rate of 4 percent.

Mr. Lamfalussy said that progress had been made toward harmonizing inflation and bond yields, and that exchange-rate stability had been broadly maintained. But he said more efforts were needed.

"Setbacks in the consolidation of public finances or other factors that may reduce confidence in the EMU process may negatively affect financial markets," the report cautioned. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	736.37	716.21	+2.81
Brussels	BEL-20	2,129.51	2,096.34	+1.58
Frankfurt	DAX	3,327.68	3,279.90	+1.46
Copenhagen	Stock Market	529.40	529.86	-0.09
Helsinki	HEX General	2,794.80	2,766.42	+1.03
Oslo	OBX	595.41	585.98	+1.61
London	FTSE 100	4,288.60	4,251.70	+0.87
Madrid	Stock Exchange	481.77	476.44	+1.12
Milan	MIBTEL	12,320.00	12,068.00	+2.09
Paris	CAC 40	2,620.63	2,566.13	+2.12
Stockholm	SX 16	2,854.14	2,774.87	+2.86
Vienna	ATX	1,166.77	1,164.40	+0.20
Zurich	SPI	2,935.72	2,906.88	+0.99

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Sweden Hopes to Balance Budget in 1998

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's budget will be balanced next year for the first time since 1990, the Swedish government said Tuesday in its preliminary 1998 budget proposed to Parliament.

The government also said it wanted to spend 16.3 billion kronor ($2.17 billion) to stimulate employment, more than the 10 billion kronor Prime Minister Goran Persson had proposed earlier this year for spending on jobs in 1998.

As unemployment has risen, voter support for Mr. Persson has fallen, and the prime minister has vowed to cut unemployment to 4 percent by 2000. Last month, 8.4 percent of the Swedish work force was unemployed, up from 7.6 percent in the same month a year ago. Only a quarter of Swedes support Mr. Persson as prime minister today, down from the 44 percent that voted for his party in 1994.

Of the 16.3 billion kronor in the jobs package, the government expects that 13.9 billion will be covered by a budget surplus next year, while 2.4 billion will be financed through tax increases and spending cuts.

State counties and municipalities will get 8 billion kronor for new jobs in health care as well as in youth education. The government also plans to create space within the school system for continuing education and to spend on jobs that are expected to improve the environment. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Roche to Step Up New-Product Spending

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BASEL, Switzerland — Roche Holding AG said Tuesday it expected to significantly expand its sales organization in line with planned new-drug launches, a move that would result in a substantial rise in marketing costs.

The pharmaceutical concern also announced an 18 percent increase in first-quarter revenue, to 4.45 billion Swiss francs ($3.03 billion), on rising sales of its six top-selling drugs.

Roche said the positive growth pattern it showed in 1996 had continued into the first months of 1997. As a result, the company said it expected to report strong earnings for the year.

"Barring extraordinary events, we expect to post another good yearly result for 1997 despite the high levels of investment," Roche said in its 1996 annual report, referring to the cost of launching the new products.

The company also moved to dispel speculation that it planned a big acquisition, saying it had no plans to change its share structure.

The company said its planned new products included Posicor, a cardiovascular agent, Xenical, an anti-obesity product, and Tasmar, a treatment for Parkinson's disease.

"The successful launch of these innovative products will require us to significantly expand our sales organization serving the general-practitioner segment," the company's report said.

Last month, Roche said its net profit rose 16 percent in 1996 to a record 3.90 billion francs as sales and financial income surged. In Zurich, Roche's dividend-rights certificates closed at 11,835 francs, down 95. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

Very briefly:

- **Vendex International NV**, a Dutch retailer, said net profit rose 30 percent last year, to 539 million guilders ($278.1 million), as sales rose 8 percent, to 12.1 billion guilders. The company also said it would spin off its services division into a new company, **Vedior NV**, by early next year.
- **LucasVarity PLC** said it earned £32 million ($52 million) in pretax profit last year as it took a £250 million charge to streamline operations. The company, which was created Sept. 6 when Lucas Industries PLC was combined with Varity Corp. of the United States, said sales rose 4 percent, to £4.6 billion. LucasVarity plans to pay a 4.5 pence per share dividend for the year to January 1998 and buy back 3 percent of its stock.
- **LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA** said its first-quarter revenue rose 10 percent, to 10.9 billion French francs ($1.88 billion) as sales increased in Asia and the company benefited from the strength of the dollar. Shares in the company rose 60 francs, or 4.7 percent, to 1,347 francs.
- **British Telecommunications PLC** shareholders approved the company's planned $25 billion purchase of the 80 percent of **MCI Communications Corp.** it does not already own. Reviews by European and U.S. regulators are expected to be completed by autumn.
- **The Bank of Spain** cut its benchmark lending rate to an all-time low of 5.5 percent, from 5.75 percent, amid slowing inflation and a stable peseta.
- **Western European** new car registrations fell 3 percent in March from a year earlier, to 1,241,100. In Germany, the largest market, registrations fell 9 percent, to 343,000, while in France, they fell 21 percent, to 151,400.
- **Portugal Telecom SA** and **Telefonica de Espana SA** have reached an agreement that will include the exchange of shares, a spokeswoman for the Portuguese company said. Details of the accord are expected later this week.

Bloomberg, Reuters

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, April 15

Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
AEX Index: 736.37 — Previous: 716.21

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	126.80	122.30	126.10	120.50
Aegon	135.20	128	134.40	127.10
Ahold	137.30	131.80	137	130.30
Akzo Nobel	266.50	264.70	266.20	262.40
Baan Co.	87.40	85.80	87.40	85
Bols Wess cva	37	36.20	36.90	37.10
CSM cva	111.90	107	110.60	108.90
Dordtsche Pet	356.50	352.30	355	350
DSM	189	184.80	189	183.50
Elsevier	30.50	29.70	30.50	29.60
Fortis Amev	69.50	67.30	69.50	67.80
Getronics	60.10	58.80	60	59
G-Broc cva	63.30	62.40	63.30	62
Hagemeyer	160.90	159	160.50	159.30
Heineken	322	318.20	321.90	316.90
Hoogovens cva	88.30	84.70	87	86.40
Hunt Douglas	152.50	151	152.40	151.50
HBG Group	73.40	71.40	73.40	71
KLM	55.80	54.80	55.60	54.60
KNP BT	39.50	38.70	39.40	38.40
KPN	69.50	67.80	69.20	67.50
Nedlloyd Gp	47.30	46.10	46.40	46.60
Nutricia	287	281	286.50	279
Oce Grinten	240	230.60	239.30	233
Philips Elec	89.30	87.30	88.90	86.20
Polygram	95.40	93.80	94.80	93
Randstad Hdg	161.50	159	161.40	158.30
Robeco	159	158.20	158.50	156.10
Rodamco	59.80	59.20	59.70	59.40
Rolinco	162.30	162.20	162.30	161
Rorento	108.90	108.90	108.90	108.30
Royal Dutch	333.80	330	332.20	328
Unilever cva	357	349.50	355.50	347.60
Vendex Intl	93.30	90.70	92.90	90.90
VNU	39.60	38.40	39.40	38.80
Wolters Kl cva	233.90	226.60	227.50	228.50

Markets Closed

The Bangkok stock market was closed Tuesday for a holiday.

Bombay
Sensex 30 Index: 3647.44 — Previous: 3589.72

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bajaj Auto	952.50	925.25	933	940.25
Hindust Lever	1052	1042	1048.25	1040.75
Hindust Petm	398	383.25	388.50	385
Ind Dev Bk	97.50	90.25	97	90.50
ITC	412.50	397.50	412.50	392.50
Mahanagar Tel	280	269.50	277.25	269.50
Reliance Ind	269.50	265	268	263.50
State Bk India	287	271.25	286.75	270.75
Steel Authority	22.25	21.50	21.75	21.50
Tata Eng Loco	381	375.50	376.75	371

Brussels
BEL-20 Index: 2129.51 — Previous: 2096.34

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Almanij	13800	13600	13800	13580
Barco Ind	5890	5800	5890	5780
BBL	7850	7710	7800	7650
CBR	3370	3335	3360	3310
Colruyt	14250	13950	14225	13925
Delhaize Lion	1775	1745	1765	1750
Electrabel	7870	7830	7850	7810
Electrafina	3500	3450	3465	3440
Fortis AG	5910	5800	5860	5840
Gevaert	2550	2525	2540	2525
GBL	5070	5000	5060	4980
Gen Banque	13475	13225	13325	13150
Kredietbank	12800	12600	12750	12550
Petrofina	12600	12125	12550	12000
Powerfin	4880	4850	4870	4865
Royale Belge	9140	8940	9100	8980
Soc Gen Belg	3040	2985	3040	2985
Solvay	20250	20075	20250	20050
Tractebel	14900	14725	14800	14700
UCB	90400	89550	89850	89250

Copenhagen
Stock Index: 529.40 — Previous: 529.86

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
BG Bank	292	289	291	288
Carlsberg B	380	374	374	377
Codan Fors	880	859	880	870.87
Danisco	392	387	389	390
Den Danske Bk	546	536	542	539
D/S Svendbrg B	282500	278000	279643	281148
D/S 1912 B	196000	191000	194000	194000
FLS Ind B	900	890	895	895.90
Kob Lufthavne	655	645	645	647
Novo Nordisk B	672	649	655	664
Sophus Ber B	800	788	793	790
Tele Danmk B	341	334	338	338
Tryg Baltica	346	335	340	340
Unidanmark A	338.40	325	330.45	326

Frankfurt
DAX: 3327.68 — Previous: 3279.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB B	1375	1375	1390	1390
Adidas	186	185	186	181.80
Allianz Hdg	3165	3140	3162	3075
Altana	1330	1300	1320	1325
Bk Berlin	34.48	34.05	34.10	32.75
BASF	66	65.50	65.82	65.30
Bayer Hypo Bk	53.85	53.35	53.52	52.55
Bay.Vereinsbank	66.85	65.20	65.80	63.80
Bayer	67.55	67.13	67.30	67.20
Beiersdorf	92	91.50	91.80	91
Bewag	44.10	43.75	44	43.50
BMW	1426	1416	1416	1380
CKAG Colonia	160	157	160	159
Commerzbank	45.80	45.65	45.65	44.90
Daimler Benz	138.30	136.20	136.90	134.75
Degussa	741	734	741	727.50
Deutsche Bank	88.55	87.95	88.10	87
Deut Telekom	36.18	35.90	36.10	35.88
Dresdner Bank	56.30	55.95	55.95	55.40
Fresenius	381	373	379	373
Fresenius Med	159.90	157	159.90	154.10
Fried. Krupp	325	319.50	319.50	316
Gehe	114.80	114	114.50	114.50
Heidelbg Zmt	140.50	140.50	140.50	140.30
Henkel pfd	90.70	89.20	90.50	88
HEW	492	492	0.00	0.00
Hochtief	70.30	69.60	70.10	70.50
Hoechst	65.45	64.80	64.97	64.40
Karstadt	516.50	505	505.50	505.50
Linde	1170	1145	1160	1106
Lufthansa	22.50	22.35	22.35	22.18
MAN	511	501	504.30	478
Mannesmann	647.50	642	645	636.50
Metallgesellschaft	36.65	36	36.43	36.40
Metro	157	154.50	156.70	153
Munch Rueck R	3975	3910	3912	3900
Preussag	449	442.50	443	447.50
Rheinelektra	1250	1240	1240	1240
RWE	65.80	65.45	65.47	65.05
SAP pfd	288.20	282	286.20	275.30
Schering	165.80	163.60	163.90	164
SGL Carbon	244	242	243.40	238
Siemens	86.65	86.30	86.50	85.45
Springer (Axel)	1385	1385	0.00	0.00
Suedzucker	811	811	812	815
Thyssen	384.70	381.50	384	376.10
Veba	91.90	90.80	91.55	89.50
VEW	500	498	498	500
Viag	782	756.50	759.80	745
Volkswagen	1063	1035	1039	1050

Helsinki
HEX General Index: 2794.80 — Previous: 2766.42

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Enso A	41.40	41	41	41
Huhtamaki I	232	230	232	230
Kemira	53.50	52.50	53.30	52.80
Kesko	71	69.30	70.50	72.40
Merita A	16.30	15.80	16.20	15.80
Metra B	138.50	135.50	137.50	138
Metso-Serla B	36	35.30	35.80	35.30
Neste	121	119	121	118
Nokia A	299	294	297	294
Orion-Yhtymae	195	192	194	191.10
Outokumpu A	90.50	88.60	90.50	90
UPM-Kymmene	109	106	109	106.60
Valmet	88.70	86.50	88.70	86.50

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 12342.82 — Previous: 12295.97

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	7.75	7.45	7.50	7.65
Bk East Asia	26.20	25.90	25.95	25.95
Cathay Pacific	12.05	11.95	12	12
Cheung Kong	65	64.50	64.50	64.25
CK Infrastruct	21.75	21.50	21.75	21.50
China Light	35.30	34.70	34.80	35
Citic Pacific	39.60	37.80	38.80	37.70
Dao Heng Bk	35.10	34.60	35	34.60
First Pacific	9.95	9.85	9.90	9.90
Hang Lung Dev	14.15	14	14.05	14.10
Hang Seng Bk	81.50	80.25	81.25	79.75
Henderson Inv	7.80	7.65	7.65	7.75
Henderson Ld	63.25	62.75	63	62.75
HK China Gas	12.40	12.25	12.30	12.20
HK Electric	27.45	27	27.45	27.30
HK Telecomm	13.60	13.50	13.55	13.50
Hopewell Hdgs	4	3.93	3.98	3.93
HSBC Hdgs	183	181	182.50	187
Hutchison Wh	56	55.50	55.50	55.25
Hysan Dev	22.35	22	22.05	22.25
Johnson El Hdg	19.50	19.20	19.30	19.75
Kerry Props	17.65	17.40	17.45	17.45
New World Dev	40	38.60	38.80	39.70
Oriental Press	2.98	2.93	2.93	2.93
Pearl Oriental	5.85	5.75	5.80	5.80
SHK Props	77	75.50	76	76.25
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.98	4.85	4.85	4.98
Sino Land Co.	7.30	6.95	7.05	7.15
Sth China Post	6.75	6.55	6.75	6.60
Swire Pac A	60.50	59.50	59.50	59.75
Wharf Hdgs	30.60	30	30.10	30.20
Wheelock	16.60	15.90	16	16.45

Jakarta
Composite Index: 631.27 — Previous: 635.17

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	5800	5750	5775	5800
Bk Intl Indon	1750	1675	1675	1700
Bk Negara	1375	1325	1325	1375
Gudang Garm	9900	9700	9825	9925
Indocement	3300	3200	3280	3250
Indofood	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5000
Indosat	6700	6625	6650	6650
Sampoerna HM	9925	9375	9575	9400
Semen Gresik	6025	5875	5875	5925
Telekomunikasi	3625	3575	3600	3600

Johannesburg
All Market: 6997.34 — Previous: 6966.20

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amalgamtd Bks	29.55	29.30	29.30	29.30
AngloAm Coal	282	280	285	285
AngloAm Corp	277.75	276.25	276.25	276.25
AngloAm Gold	304	302.25	304	304
AngloAm Ind	180	178.50	178.50	178.50
AVMIN	18	17.75	17.80	17.80
Barlow	49	47.60	47.60	47.60
C.G. Smith	25.50	25.10	25.40	25.40
De Beers	165.50	164.50	165	165
Driefontein	41.75	41	41.50	41.50
Fst Natl Bk	29	28.50	28.50	28.50
Gencor	19.25	18.75	19.20	19.20
GFSA	108	107.50	107.50	107.50
Imperial Hdgs	55.50	55	55	55
Ingwe Coal	28.50	28	28	28
Iscor	3.33	3.21	3.30	3.30
Johnnies Indl	59	58	58.50	58.50
Liberty Hdgs	338.25	326	330	330
Liberty Life	119.75	118.50	119.50	119.50
LibLife Strat	15.40	15	15	15
Minorco	99.50	98.50	98.50	98.50
Nampak	19	18.60	18.30	18.20
Nedcor	85	84.50	84	84
Rembrandt Gp	45	43.50	43.75	43.75
Richemont	58.50	57.50	57.50	57.50
Rust Platinum	72	71	71	71
SA Breweries	135.25	133.75	134.25	134.25
Samancor	53	52.75	53	53
Sasol	53.25	52	52	52
SBIC	187.50	186.50	185.50	185.50
Tiger Oats	77.75	76.50	76.75	76.75

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1086.67 — Previous: 1101.09

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMMB Hdgs	18.70	17.70	17.80	18.50
Genting	15	14.50	14.60	14.80
Mal Banking	27.25	26	26.25	26.50
Mal Intl Ship F	6.50	5.95	6.50	6.00
Petronas Gas	8.80	8.35	8.40	8.75
Proton	15.60	15	15.10	15.40
Public Bk	3.34	3.22	3.28	3.26
Renong	3.68	3.52	3.54	3.58
Resorts World	9.80	9.40	9.40	9.70
Rothmans PM	24.20	22.80	22.90	23.20
Sime Darby	8	7.75	7.95	7.70
Telekom Mal	17.60	16.90	17.10	17.10
Tenaga	12.10	11.60	11.70	11.60
Utd Engineers	19.70	18.80	18.90	19.40
YTL	11.60	10.10	10.30	11.40

London
FT-SE 100: 4288.60 — Previous: 4251.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	7.94	7.80	7.87	7.81
Allied Domecq	4.39	4.30	4.36	4.28
Anglian Water	6.70	6.60	6.65	6.65
Argos	6.45	6.28	6.43	6.33
Asda Group	1.13	1.10	1.13	1.11
Assoc Br Foods	5.13	5.06	5.13	5.08
BAA	5.20	5.08	5.15	5.08
Barclays	10.36	10.20	10.29	10.30
Bass	8.05	7.88	7.88	8
BAT Ind	5.17	5.10	5.13	5.08
Bank Scotland	3.28	3.13	3.20	3.12
Blue Circle	4.05	3.99	4.02	3.99
BOC Group	9.16	9	9.01	9.08
Boots	6.90	6.83	6.85	6.83
BPB Ind	3.20	3.08	3.15	3.06
Brit Aerosp	13.37	13.26	13.32	13.26
Brit Airways	6.66	6.48	6.64	6.48
BG	1.90	1.85	1.86	1.86
Brit Land	5.50	5.44	5.45	5.42
Brit Petm	6.95	6.87	6.93	6.86
BSkyB	5.92	5.85	5.90	5.88
Brit Steel	1.48	1.46	1.47	1.48
Brit Telecom	4.43	4.38	4.42	4.39
BTR	2.56	2.43	2.52	2.48
Burmah Castrol	10.83	9.92	10.01	9.90
Burton Gp	1.49	1.48	1.48	1.48
Cable Wireless	4.87	4.82	4.84	4.82
Cadbury Schw	5.76	5.25	5.27	5.32
Carlton Comm	5.02	4.95	4.98	4.98
Comml Union	6.54	6.43	6.48	6.44
Compass Gp	6.82	6.77	6.77	6.75
Courtaulds	3.40	3.35	3.37	3.38
Dixons	5.18	5.14	5.15	5.15
Electrocomponents	3.98	3.94	3.95	3.95
EMI Group	11.92	10.69	11.87	11.60
Energy Group	5.08	4.98	5.06	4.94
Enterprise Oil	6.17	6.08	6.15	6.09
Fam Colonial	1.51	1.50	1.51	1.49
Genl Accident	8.10	8.01	8.05	8
GEC	3.73	3.68	3.69	3.68
GKN	9.70	9.63	9.64	9.65
Glaxo Wellcome	11.19	10.96	11.17	10.98
Granada Gp	8.77	8.63	8.73	8.65
Grand Met	5	4.90	4.92	4.94
GRE	2.73	2.68	2.73	2.70
Greenalls Gp	5.22	5.15	5.20	5.18
Guinness	5.12	4.90	4.98	4.90
GUS	6.54	6.34	6.48	6.36
Hays	5.27	5.22	5.24	5.23
HSBC Hdgs	14.69	14.33	14.69	14.32
ICI	7.11	6.98	7.05	6.98
Impl Tobacco	4.12	4.08	4.08	4.08
Kingfisher	6.67	6.53	6.65	6.53
Ladbroke	2.36	2.32	2.33	2.32
Land Sec	7.84	7.71	7.83	7.72
Lasmo	2.27	2.22	2.26	2.23
Legal Genl Grp	3.97	3.87	3.95	3.86
Lloyds TSB Gp	5.16	5.00	5.14	5.06
LucasVarity	2.08	1.98	1.98	2.01
Marks Spencer	4.96	4.92	4.95	4.92
MEPC	4.78	4.63	4.67	4.70
Mercury Asset	12.63	12.45	12.63	12.55
National Grid	2.26	2.20	2.20	2.21
Natl Power	5.38	5.35	5.38	5.33
NatWest	6.85	6.77	6.85	6.77
Next	6.29	6.18	6.18	6.20
Orange	2.17	2.18	2.14	2.10
P&O	6.20	6.10	6.18	6.10
Pearson	7.30	7.20	7.29	7.17
Pilkington	1.22	1.18	1.20	1.19
PowerGen	6.47	6.38	6.40	6.37
Premier Farnell	4.95	4.85	4.87	4.81
Prudential	5.73	5.63	5.70	5.62
Railtrack PP	4.95	4.38	4.59	4.35
Rank Group	4.30	4.23	4.26	4.24
Reckitt Coln	8.08	7.92	7.98	7.95
Redland	3.52	3.43	3.48	3.43
Reed Intl	11	10.80	10.93	10.80
Rentokil Initial	4.03	3.97	4.02	3.99
Reuters Hdgs	6.50	5.82	5.91	5.80
Rexam	3.34	3.21	3.22	3.20
RMC Group	9.77	9.67	9.73	9.70
Rolls Royce	2.47	2.41	2.47	2.42
Royal Bk Scot	5.36	5.27	5.36	5.26
RTZ reg	9.55	9.43	9.55	9.42
Royal & Sun All	4.38	4.32	4.38	4.33
Safeway	3.58	3.45	3.48	3.47
Sainsbury	3.30	3.25	3.26	3.24
Schroders	15.30	15.15	15.15	15.15
Scot Newcastle	6.53	6.40	6.52	6.42
Scot Power	3.90	3.79	3.79	3.82
Securicor	2.87	2.82	2.87	2.82
Severn Trent	7.42	7.33	7.39	7.31
Shell Transp R	10.47	10.23	10.30	10.25
Siebe	9.52	9.36	9.40	9.46
Smith Nephew	1.84	1.79	1.81	1.79
SmithKline	9.10	8.97	9.10	8.97
Smiths Ind	7.87	7.80	7.82	7.83
Sthern Elec	4.39	4.25	4.32	4.28
Stagecoach	6.25	6.15	6.18	6.15
Stand Charter	8.52	8.28	8.50	8.26
Tate & Lyle	4.40	4.38	4.39	4.37
Tesco	3.62	3.53	3.53	3.52
Thames Water	6.85	6.75	6.78	6.75
3i Group	5.07	5	5.05	5.02
TI Group	5.45	5.27	5.45	5.26
Tomkins	2.70	2.63	2.70	2.67
Unilever	15.68	15.40	15.67	15.38
Utd Assurance	4.65	4.52	4.55	4.55
Utd News	7.26	7.16	7.21	7.17
Utd Utilities	6.87	6.72	6.80	6.77
Vendome Lx uts	5.16	5.12	5.16	5.15
Vodafone	2.75	2.70	2.71	2.71
Whitbread	7.75	7.68	7.71	7.69
Williams Hdgs	2.76	3.12	3.14	3.12
Wolseley	4.86	4.77	4.83	4.79
WPP Group	2.51	2.46	2.51	2.47
Zeneca	18.40	17.87	18	18.30

Madrid
Bolsa Index: 481.77 — Previous: 476.44

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	21000	20420	21000	20100
ACESA	1670	1610	1670	1605
Aguas Barcelon	5520	5400	5500	5380
Argentaria	6350	6190	6330	6200
BBV	8770	8650	8740	8590
Banesto	1115	1085	1115	1080
Bankinter	19800	19400	19790	19370
Bco Centro Hisp	3920	3840	3915	3825
Bco Exterior	2780	2750	2780	2780
Bco Popular	27100	26400	26760	26320
Bco Santander	9890	9710	9880	9700
CEPSA	4420	4260	4405	4390
Continente	2570	2510	2565	2485
Corp Mapfre	7150	7020	7130	6970
Endesa	9400	9180	9400	9100
FECSA	1240	1205	1240	1200
Gas Natural	31950	30850	31950	30520
Iberdrola	1660	1620	1650	1610
Pryca	2580	2535	2560	2520
Repsol	6230	6110	6190	6080
Sevillana Elec	1290	1275	1290	1270
Tabacalera	7160	7050	7070	7030
Telefonica	3510	3460	3505	3435
Union Fenosa	1195	1170	1195	1165
Valenc Cement	1750	1725	1740	1740

Manila
PSE Index: 2949.46 — Previous: 2932.84

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala B	24.25	24	24.25	24.25
Ayala Land	26	25.50	25.50	25.50
Bk Philip Isl	163	160	161	164
C&P Homes	11.25	10.50	10.75	10.75
Manila Elec A	121	119	121	117
Metro Bank	650	645	650	635
Petron	9.80	9.60	9.70	9.70
PCIBank	345	340	340	347.50
Phil Long Dist	1565	1555	1560	1560
San Miguel B	82	80.50	82	80.50
SM Prime Hdg	7.40	7.20	7.40	7.20

Mexico
Bolsa Index: 3790.71 — Previous: 3798.65

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	46.00	44.80	45.85	44.60
Banacci B	17.78	17.52	17.64	17.74
Cemex CPO	28.30	27.55	27.55	27.80
Cifra C	11.56	11.36	11.40	11.40
Emp Modema	39.10	38.60	38.60	39.10
Gpo Carso A1	49.60	48.50	49.25	49.00
Gpo F Bcomer	1.75	1.72	1.75	1.72
Gpo Fin Inbursa	28.35	27.80	28.35	27.00
Kimb Clark Mex	30.35	29.80	30.15	30.70
Televisa CPO	103.00	101.20	101.20	103.00
TelMex L	16.10	16.00	16.06	16.06

Milan
MIB Telematico: 12320.00 — Previous: 12068.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	12500	12040	12420	11920
Bca Comm Ital	3780	3590	3670	3495
Bca Fideuram	4500	4430	4490	4400
Bca di Roma	1272	1235	1260	1230
Benetton	21900	21350	21750	21500
Credito Italiano	2405	2375	2395	2375
Edison	9280	8900	9010	8995
ENI	8750	8570	8735	8455
Fiat	5860	5708	5858	5645
Generali Assic	30750	29700	30500	29650
IMI	15245	14960	15020	14930
INA	2340	2310	2315	2320
Italgas	6110	5985	6110	5935
Mediaset	7185	7055	7130	7045
Mediobanca	11100	10720	11055	10380
Montedison	1175	1148	1171	1138
Olivetti	558	534	550	527
Parmalat	2630	2575	2595	2558
Pirelli	3870	3770	3825	3725
RAS	15210	14905	15100	14810
Rolo Banca	16860	16360	16655	16290
S Paolo Torino	11925	11505	11505	11525
Stet	7940	7845	7910	7740
Telecom Italia	4495	4420	4420	4400
TIM	4945	4880	4910	4820

Montreal
Industrials Index: 2777.97 — Previous: 2724.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bce Mob Com	42	42	42	42½
Cdn Tire A	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.60
Cdn Util A	31.20	30.60	31	30.60
CT Finl Svc	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Gaz Metro	17	16.90	16.90	16.95
Gt-West Lifeco	23.40	23	23	23.20
Imasco	34.95	34.15	34.95	33.65
Investors Grp	24.55	24.25	24.35	24.90
Loblaw Cos	17.10	17	17.10	17.05
Natl Bk Canada	14.70	14⅛	14.70	14
Power Corp	27½	27.10	27½	27.20
Power Finl	24.65	24½	24½	24.95
Quebecor B	24⅛	24⅛	24.30	24½
Rogers Comm B	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35
Royal Bk Cda	52.15	51.60	51.95	50.85

Oslo
OBX Index: 595.41 — Previous: 585.98

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	171	166	169	170
Bergesen Dy A	143	140.50	143	141
Christiania Bk	24.20	23.80	24	23.90
Den norske Bk	27.20	26.70	27	26.70
Elkem	127	124	127	123
Hafslund A	46.50	46.20	46.20	47
Kvaerner Asa	339	334	336	335
Norsk Hydro	330	325.50	329	325.50
Norske Skog A	232	224	232	222
Nycomed A	104.50	103	104.50	102.50
Orkla Asa A	565	546	560	548
Petm GeoSvc	292	282	286	273
Saga Petm A	120	115	120	114
Schibsted	129	126	129	124
Transocean Off	438	430	430	425
Storebrand Asa	45.20	44.30	45	45.20

Paris
CAC-40: 2620.63 — Previous: 2566.13

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	886	865	883	860
AGF	200.90	196.60	199.90	197
Air Liquide	904	877	899	881
Alcatel Alsth	673	657	673	658
Axa-UAP	358.60	353.90	358.60	357.40
Bancaire	775	748	773	745
BIC	852	832	846	830
BNP	241	233	238.80	232
Canal Plus	1144	1125	1136	1137
Carrefour	3554	3467	3550	3473
Casino	260	256.50	257.50	258.40
CCF	260	253.70	257.50	251.20
Cetelem	661	642	656	640
Christian Dior	848	835	846	813
CLF-Dexia Fran	583	574	576	575
Credit Agricole	1255	1255	1255	1255
Danone	901	882	899	880
Elf-Aquitaine	553	535	549	532
Eridania BS	893	859	886	886
Eurodisney	10.15	10	10.05	10.05
Eurotunnel	6.55	6.45	6.55	6.55
Gen. Eaux	776	757	770	755
Havas	427.40	415	426	412.30
Imetal	814	798	809	795
Lafarge	376	369.10	375.30	372
Legrand	1017	985	1009	998
L'Oreal	2008	1931	1983	1945
LVMH	1356	1335	1347	1287
Lyon. Eaux	545	529	534	541
Michelin B	334.70	326	331	325.80
Paribas A	367.50	360.50	367	358
Pernod Ricard	314.90	301	314.50	303.70
Peugeot Cit	638	623	629	625
Pinault-Print	2462	2373	2434	2353
Promodes	1990	1955	1978	1967
Renault	144.60	139.50	143.40	143.60
Rexel	1670	1646	1655	1660
Rh-Poulenc A	184.30	176.50	181.50	174.10
Sanofi	551	534	550	540
Schneider	330.90	319	330.40	317.10
SEB	1045	1015	1023	1018
SGS Thomson	404	380	404	376
Ste Generale	655	637	653	639
Sodexho	2778	2757	2765	2762
St Gobain	788	765	786	759
Suez	289.50	284.10	286	286.60
Synthelabo	700	681	690	677
Thomson CSF	193	188.90	192.40	189.60
Total B	471	463	469.90	463.40
Usinor	90.70	89	90.45	89.40
Valeo	367	359	366.90	359

São Paulo
Bovespa Index: 9584.58 — Previous: 9455.79

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bradesco Pfd	8.80	8.66	8.75	8.75
Brahma Pfd	715.00	710.00	711.00	710.00
Cemig Pfd	47.50	47.20	47.40	47.00
CESP Pfd	55.50	55.390	55.50	55.00
Copel	15.82	15.75	15.82	15.70
Eletrobras	460.00	456.00	457.00	453.00
Itaubanco Pfd	587.20	575.00	587.00	570.00
Light Servicos	442.00	442.00	442.00	442.00
Lightpar	324.00	324.00	324.00	319.99
Petrobras Pfd	211.00	209.00	209.50	209.50
Paulista Luz	158.50	157.00	158.31	158.00
Sid Nacional	37.50	37.20	37.20	37.30
Souza Cruz	8.80	8.65	8.69	8.65
Telebras Pfd	119.90	117.99	119.60	117.00
Telemig	162.50	161.00	162.10	160.50
Telerj	176.00	174.00	176.00	174.00
Telesp Pfd	304.00	296.00	301.00	297.00
Unibanco	38.20	38.00	38.19	38.19
Usiminas Pfd	1.17	1.15	1.16	1.16
CVRD Pfd	25.61	25.20	25.60	25.15

Seoul
Composite Index: 701.39 — Previous: 704.20

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dacom	104000	101500	101500	102000
Daewoo Heavy	4730	4600	4600	4650
Hyundai Eng.	19900	19200	19400	19900
Kia Motors	16200	15700	16200	15600
Korea El Pwr	27500	27200	27400	27200
Korea Exch Bk	5920	5610	5630	5670
Korea Mob Tel	470000	465000	468000	465000
LG Semicon	31800	30400	30400	31200
Pohang Iron St	53100	52300	52300	53000
Samsung Display	42000	41100	41500	42000
Samsung Elec	64000	62500	62500	63400
Shinhan Bank	11000	10600	10600	10600

Singapore
Straits Times: 2032.97 — Previous: 2034.64

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Pac Brew	7.40	6.90	7.05	6.90
Cerebos Pac	9.10	8.85	8.90	9.10
City Devits	12.40	11.90	12.20	12.10
Cycle Carriage	15	14.90	15	14.80
Dairy Farm Int*	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.69
DBS foreign	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18.10
DBS Land	4.96	4.80	4.80	4.82
Fraser & Neave	11	10.60	10.70	11
HK Land*	2.26	2.17	2.26	2.17
Jard Matheson*	5.45	5.35	5.40	5.50
Jard Strategic*	3.58	3.48	3.48	3.52
Keppel	9.05	8.90	8.90	8.95
Keppel Bank	3.92	3.88	3.90	3.90
Keppel Fels	4.48	4.24	4.24	4.48
Keppel Land	4.38	4.18	4.18	4.30
OCBC foreign	17.80	17.40	17.50	17.90
OS Union Bk F	10.10	9.70	9.80	9.80
Parkway Hdgs	6.10	6.05	6.10	6.05
Sembawang	6.70	6.40	6.40	6.60
Sing Air foreign	11.95	11.70	11.90	11.50
Sing Land	7.10	6.95	7	7.15
Sing Press F	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27
Sing Tech Ind	3.70	3.64	3.64	3.70
Sing Telecomm	2.80	2.76	2.77	2.79
Tat Lee Bank	3.40	3.36	3.36	3.38
Utd Industrial	1.15	1.13	1.13	1.14
Utd O'Sea Bk F	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15.70
Wing Tai Hdgs	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.06

*: In U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 Index: 2854.14 — Previous: 2774.87

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA B	107	105.50	106.50	105.50
ABB A	858	843	858	843
AssiDoman	194	188	193.50	190
Astra A	352	340	352	337.50
Atlas Copco A	192	188	190	188
Autoliv	312	302	309	301.50
Electrolux B	478	464	474	461
Ericsson B	254	247.50	253.50	245.50
Hennes B	1080	1050	1080	1051
Incentive A	507	494	507	494
Investor B	343	334.50	343	343
MoDo B	214.50	209	213.50	210.50
Nordbanken	252	241.50	252	241
Pharm/Upjohn	274.50	268.50	273.50	264.50
Sandvik B	194	187.50	189	187
Scania B	188.50	183.50	188.50	183.50
SCA B	167	159	166	159
S-E Banken A	81	79.50	80.50	78
Skandia Fors	218	213.50	218	214
Skanska B	343.50	334	340	330
SKF B	187	175	175.50	181.50
Sparbanken A	139.50	131.50	138	133
Stadshypotek A	190	190	190	190
Stora A	98	95	97.50	97
Sv Handles A	222	215	222	216.50
Volvo B	198.50	194.50	198	192.50

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2381.70 — Previous: 2366.10

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	8	7.93	7.96	7.86
ANZ Bkg	7.75	7.70	7.72	7.72
BHP	16.81	16.60	16.60	16.66
Boral	3.67	3.64	3.65	3.64
Brambles Ind.	21.80	21.65	21.78	21.80
CBA	13.32	13.08	13.25	13.07
CC Amatil	14.06	13.88	14	13.85
Coles Myer	6	5.94	5.96	5.94
Comalco	6.20	6.10	6.15	6.16
CRA	18.60	18.50	18.53	18.38
CSR	4.64	4.54	4.58	4.63
Fosters Brew	2.55	2.53	2.55	2.53
Goodman Fld	1.67	1.65	1.66	1.66
ICI Australia	11.40	11.25	11.39	11.25
Lend Lease	23.50	23.10	23.45	23
MIM Hdgs	1.66	1.63	1.63	1.65
Nat Aust Bank	16	15.80	15.88	15.87
Nat Mutual Hdg	1.95	1.91	1.93	1.93
News Corp	5.84	5.73	5.83	5.72
Pacific Dunlop	3.19	3.13	3.16	3.15
Pioneer Int'l	4.34	4.24	4.30	4.22
Pub Broadcast	6.55	6.46	6.55	6.48
St George Bank	7.74	7.70	7.70	7.67
WMC	7.80	7.65	7.66	7.74
Westpac Bkg	6.70	6.61	6.62	6.57
Woodside Pet	9.63	9.40	9.60	9.34
Woolworths	3.73	3.68	3.70	3.64

Taipei
Stock Market Index: 8616.11 — Previous: 8639.37

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cathay Life Ins	166	163	163	165
Chang Hwa Bk	116	113	113	116.50
Chiao Tung Bk	75.50	74.50	75	75.50
China Develpmt	119.50	118	118	120
China Steel	31.90	31.10	31.30	31.70
First Bank	118	115	115	119
Formosa Plastic	72	70	70	72
Hua Nan Bk	106	102.50	103	106.50
Intl Comm Bk	75	73.50	73.50	74.50
Nan Ya Plastics	69.50	68.50	69	70
Shin Kong Life	103	101	101	103
Taiwan Semi	89	85	89	83.50
Tatung	56.50	55	55.50	56
Utd Micro Elec	70.50	67	69	66
Utd World Chin	72.50	71.50	71.50	72.50

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 17932.59 — Previous: 17692.47

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	988	968	985	978
All Nippon Air	708	700	705	700
Amway	3350	3270	3270	3250
Asahi Bank	721	697	705	697
Asahi Chem	668	654	654	653
Asahi Glass	1090	1080	1090	1080
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	1850	1780	1840	1760
Bk Yokohama	508	498	498	499
Bridgestone	2550	2510	2550	2530
Canon	2840	2790	2840	2800
Chubu Elec	2020	1990	2010	1990
Chugoku Elec	1990	1950	1970	1950
Dai Nipp Print	2190	2130	2180	2120
Daiei	546	532	546	535
Dai-Ichi Kang	1210	1160	1200	1150
Daiwa Bank	379	365	374	365
Daiwa House	1410	1370	1380	1370
Daiwa Sec	719	712	716	714
DDI	8340a	8210a	8330a	8210a
Denso	2610	2560	2580	2550
East Japan Ry	5300a	5150a	5270a	5150a
Eisai	2210	2160	2190	2200
Fanuc	4180	4140	4170	4130
Fuji Bank	1320	1250	1300	1230
Fuji Photo	4220	4170	4220	4140
Fujitsu	1300	1280	1290	1270
Hachijuni Bk	1110	1080	1080	1080
Hitachi	1140	1110	1120	1130
Honda Motor	3760	3710	3730	3700
IBJ	1140	1100	1110	1090
IHI	472	460	464	464
Itochu	564	555	562	567
Ito-Yokado	5850	5760	5820	5680
JAL	470	453	456	458
Japan Tobacco	8190a	8000a	8060a	8200a
Jusco	3610	3480	3490	3510
Kajima	508	492	492	489
Kansai Elec	2140	2070	2130	2080
Kao	1350	1330	1340	1340
Kawasaki Hvy	502	495	498	498
Kawa Steel	363	359	361	360
Kinki Nipp Ry	718	716	717	720
Kirin Brewery	1010	975	978	990
Kobe Steel	215	210	212	212
Komatsu	880	859	875	861
Kubota	532	520	530	524
Kyocera	7420	7350	7380	7380
Kyushu Elec	1960	1940	1950	1960
LTCB	345	335	345	338
Marubeni	467	457	457	460
Marui	1810	1760	1800	1730
Matsu Comm	3220	3160	3200	3220
Matsu Elec Ind	1990	1960	1980	1970
Matsu Elec Wk	1160	1140	1140	1150
Mitsubishi	1080	1060	1070	1070
Mitsubishi Ch	368	356	367	355
Mitsubishi El	718	706	706	706
Mitsubishi Est	1500	1460	1460	1450
Mitsubishi Hvy	803	798	799	802
Mitsubishi Mat	914	906	908	907
Mitsubishi Tr	1170	1090	1150	1080
Mitsui	922	912	922	916
Mitsui Fudosn	1370	1320	1330	1330
Mitsui Trust	577	557	565	561
Murata Mfg	4650	4590	4600	4550
NEC	1510	1480	1510	1500
Nikon	1810	1760	1770	1790
Nikko Sec	598	578	595	578
Nintendo	9250	9110	9180	9190
Nipp Express	826	811	814	814
Nippon Oil	534	516	532	509
Nippon Steel	361	357	359	359
Nissan Motor	732	724	730	733
NKK	260	256	257	260
Nomura Sec	1140	1100	1120	1130
NTT	8760a	8650a	8720a	8730a
NTT Data	3520b	3490b	3500b	3490b
Oji Paper	604	596	602	598
Osaka Gas	295	288	295	287
Ricoh	1480	1460	1470	1460
Rohm	9390	9320	9390	9350
Sakura Bk	629	605	620	601
Sankyo	3280	3210	3210	3300
Sanwa Bank	1240	1190	1230	1190
Sanyo Elec	454	444	447	450
Secom	7200	7170	7200	7180
Seibu Rwy	5720	5640	5640	5650
Sekisui Chem	1100	1080	1090	1090
Sekisui House	1090	1080	1090	1080
Seven-Eleven	7950	7840	7900	7850
Sharp	1510	1490	1500	1490
Shikoku El Pwr	1900	1860	1900	1870
Shimizu	512	499	506	512
Shin-etsu Ch	2470	2440	2460	2460
Shiseido	1580	1570	1570	1580
Shizuoka Bk	1080	1050	1080	1050
Softbank	7250	7100	7250	7400
Sony	9010	8930	9010	8950
Sumitomo	834	813	815	824
Sumitomo Bk	1300	1260	1270	1220
Sumit Chem	502	495	501	495
Sumitomo Elec	1710	1700	1710	1700
Sumit Metal	297	290	295	294
Sumit Trust	899	867	899	866
Taisho Pharm	3030	2990	3000	3030
Takeda Chem	2820	2780	2820	2780
TDK	8840	8750	8790	8750
Tohoku El Pwr	1960	1910	1950	1910
Tokai Bank	870	834	847	834
Tokio Marine	1210	1190	1200	1190
Tokyo El Pwr	2150	2110	2140	2110
Tokyo Electron	4600	4480	4600	4540
Tokyo Gas	297	291	296	294
Tokyu Corp.	624	610	623	609
Tonen	1190	1170	1180	1170
Toppan Print	1570	1530	1540	1520
Toray Ind	745	734	744	735
Toshiba	717	705	710	707
Tostem	2710	2640	2690	2640
Toyo Trust	642	627	633	631
Toyota Motor	3380	3340	3370	3350
Yamanouchi	2640	2610	2610	2590

a: x 100; b: x 1,000

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 5734.55 — Previous: 5679.33

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	20.30	20.15	20.30	20
Alberta Energy	28.45	28.10	28.45	28.15
Alcan Alum	44⅛	43.85	44.45	43.45
Anderson Expl	16.05	15⅞	15.90	15.70
Bk Montreal	47.70	47.30	47.70	46.15
Bk Nova Scotia	50¼	49.40	50.10	48.70
Barrick Gold	31.80	31.30	31.45	32.20
BCE	63⅛	62	63.20	61.60
BC Telecomm	29¼	29	29¼	29
Biochem Pharm	31.10	24½	25.45	32
Bombardier B	26.45	26.35	26.40	26.15
Brascan A	29.40	29.05	29.35	29
Bre-x Minerals	2.52	2.32	2.34	2.45
Cameco	45.40	44	44.60	45.40
CIBC	31.85	30.80	31.80	30.15
Cdn Natl Rail	47.80	47½	47.60	47.60
Cdn Nat Res	31½	30.70	31	30.80
Cdn Occid Pet	26⅛	26	26.35	25.85
Cdn Pacific	32.85	32.35	32.85	32.10
Cominco	36.90	36.05	36¼	36.20
Dofasco	23.15	22.90	23.15	22.80
Domtar	10.20	10.10	10.20	10.05
Donohue A	25	24½	24⅝	24.40
Du Pont Cda A	31½	31½	31½	31
Edper Group	22¼	22.20	22.65	22.20
EuroNev Mng	41½	40½	40.65	41.60
Fairfax Finl	299	297	299	296½
Falconbridge	27¾	27.60	27.70	27.40
Fletcher Chall A	20¾	20½	20¾	20.60
Franco Nevada	67.70	66½	66.90	67.70
Gulf Cda Res	9⅝	9.60	9.70	9.60
Imperial Oil	63	62.70	62¾	62.80
Inco	43.55	43.15	43.40	42.95
IPL Energy	39.55	39.20	39.40	39.20
Laidlaw B	18.20	18.05	18.15	18
Loewen Group	40.65	40.35	40.45	40
Macmill Bl	18.90	18½	18.65	18.55
Magna Intl A	70	69	69¾	69
Methanex	12.10	11.85	12.05	11.65
Moore	27.55	27.30	27½	26.95
Newbridge Net	40⅜	39½	40.20	40.10
Noranda Inc	28¾	28.40	28¾	28¼
Norcen Energy	29	28.10	28½	28¼
Nthern Telecom	91.70	89½	91.70	88.80
Nova	11	10.70	10.90	10.65
Onex	23.35	23	23.20	23.20
Pancdn Petm	55¾	55.30	55.30	55.20
Petro Cda	20.10	19.60	20.10	19.40
Placer Dome	23.80	23	23¼	24.15
Poco Petm	13.20	13.05	13.20	13
Potash Sask	103¾	102.80	103¾	103.65
Renaissance	40⅜	39.80	40.10	39½
Rio Algom	31¼	31¼	31.40	31
Rogers Cantel B	24	23¾	23¾	23⅝
Seagram Co	51.05	50.40	51	50.55
Shell Cda A	53.60	53	53.40	53
Stone Consold	20.15	19.95	20.15	19.95
Suncor	60½	59.90	60¼	59¼
Talisman Eny	39½	39.40	39.45	39
Teck B	29.40	28.95	29.10	28.65
Teleglobe	39¼	38.90	39¼	38.80
Telus	19.70	19.40	19.45	19.60
Thomson	28¼	27.55	28	27.40
TorDom Bank	36.85	36	36.80	35.60
Transalta	16	15.55	15.85	15.60
TransCda Pipe	25.60	25.30	25.55	25.05
Trimark Finl	41½	41	41½	40.95
Trizec Hahn	30¼	29.80	29.90	30.05
TVX Gold	9.10	8.55	8.65	9.20
Westcoast Eny	23.95	23.80	23.90	23¾
Weston	71½	70	70	71½

Vienna
ATX Index: 1166.77 — Previous: 1164.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Boehler-Uddeh	836	804.90	829	804
Creditanst Pfd	464.80	458.40	464.80	459.15
EA-Generali	3165	3050	3050	3160
EVN	1583	1548	1565	1599
Flughafen Wien	509.50	491	509	502
OMV	1297.40	1268	1280.10	1275
Oest Elektriz	846	841.60	844	843
VA Stahl	475.90	464	472	465.70
VA Tech	1706.90	1674.50	1700	1665
Wienerberg Bau	2156	2125.50	2144.15	2143

Wellington
NZSE-40 Index: 2343.21 — Previous: 2227.10

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	4.04	4.00	4.02	4.00
Brierly Invt	1.29	1.27	1.27	1.26
Carter Holt ord	3.10	3.07	3.08	3.06
Fletch Ch Bldg	4.22	4.18	4.18	4.20
Fletch Ch Eny	4.21	4.05	4.16	4.60
Fletch Ch Forst	1.91	1.88	1.88	1.88
Fletch Ch Paper	2.90	2.89	2.90	2.89
Lion Nathan	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
Telecom NZ	6.62	6.52	6.55	6.48
Wilson Horton	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.45

Zurich
SPI Index: 2935.72 — Previous: 2906.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABB B	1737	1711	1735	1717
Adecco B	488.50	473	480.50	470.50
Alusuisse R	1189	1179	1189	1174
Ares-Serono B	1840	1808	1840	1825
Atel R	900	900	900	890
Baer Hdg B	1694	1680	1680	1680
Baloise Hdg R	2950	2890	2925	2890
BK Vision	871	857	869	860
Clariant R	803	782	798	775
Crd Suisse Gp R	166.25	159.25	166	159.50
Elektrowatt B	533	532	533	534
Ems-Chemie	5920	5860	5900	5920
ESEC Hdg	3895	3860	3860	3840
Holderbank B	1153	1131	1137	1128
Liechtenst LB B	472	472	472	472
Nestle R	1743	1720	1742	1717
Novartis R	1793	1764	1787	1760
Oerlikon Bueh R	148	145.50	147.25	146
Pargesa Hld B	1690	1680	1690	1690
PharmVisn B	728	705	720	730
Richemont A	1949	1900	1925	1889
Pirelli PC	233	224	233	224
Roche Hdg PC	12065	11790	11835	11930
SBC R	300	294	299.50	293
Schindler PC	1762	1721	1762	1731
SGS B	3080	3000	3050	3030
SMH B	814	790	810	787
Sulzer R	989	955	989	960
Swiss Reins R	1552	1527	1550	1523
Swissair R	1300	1295	1298	1296
UBS B	1331	1312	1323	1309
Winterthur R	1033	1017	1020	1019
Zurich Assur R	456.50	447	454	446

The Trib Index

Prices as of 3:00 P.M. New York time.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	151.70	+1.15	+0.76	+15.04
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	110.77	-0.19	−0.17	−17.50
Europe	160.79	+2.26	+1.43	+15.53
N. America	175.96	+1.42	+0.81	+37.17
S. America	138.61	-0.90	−0.65	+55.67
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	175.76	+2.94	+1.70	+32.27
Consumer goods	170.28	+1.06	+0.63	+23.33
Energy	183.06	+2.94	+1.83	+34.98
Finance	112.93	+0.31	+0.28	−11.24
Miscellaneous	156.63	+1.06	+0.68	+15.33
Raw Materials	182.19	+1.28	+0.71	+28.48
Service	142.74	+0.81	+0.57	+18.95
Utilities	132.97	-0.42	−0.31	+4.59

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. — Compiled by Bloomberg News.

NYSE

Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close

Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.

The Associated Press.

IHT TECHNOLOGY INDEX

All of the past month's technology articles from the IHT, now available on our site on the World Wide Web.

http://www.iht.com

Continued on Page 20

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Chief of Peregrine In Vietnam Held on Tax-Evasion Charge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HANOI — Peregrine Investments Holdings Ltd. said Tuesday that its Vietnam managing director was arrested Monday on tax-evasion charges, the latest in a series of setbacks for the Hong Kong-based investment-banking concern in Asia's emerging markets.

Nguyen Trung Truc, who headed Peregrine Capital Vietnam, was detained for allegedly violating personal-tax regulations, an official at the People's Prosecutor Office of Ho Chi Minh City said. The official said no charges had been lodged in connection with Peregrine's activities in Vietnam.

Alan Mercer, chief legal counsel with Peregrine Investment Holdings in Hong Kong, said the company had not been given details of the charges, but he said Australian Embassy officials were seeking Mr. Truc's release on bail.

Mr. Truc, 44, is an Australian citizen who returned to Vietnam in 1990. The warrant said he could be held for as long as four months.

Prosecutors searched Mr. Truc's Ho Chi Minh City home and confiscated documents related to the case, the arrest warrant said.

Mr. Mercer said Mr. Truc's arrest concerned personal-tax affairs and tax matters related to his personal companies. Mr. Truc said in March that eight Vietnamese companies owned by members of his family would lose their licenses as part of the investigation into his financial activities.

The eight family companies held distribution rights in Vietnam for products made by Hewlett-Packard Co. and Johnson & Johnson of the United States and Honda Motor Co. and Minolta Co. of Japan.

Foreign companies in Vietnam can distribute products directly only if they have a manufacturing license through a joint venture or wholly foreign-owned investment.

"Because of the restrictions on foreign companies operating through the representative-office vehicle, companies such as Peregrine have been forced to take creative approaches that have attracted the scrutiny of the Vietnamese government," Harold Fiske, a Hanoi-based attorney with the U.S. law firm Russin & Vecchi, said.

Mr. Truc has had his passport withheld since the investigation began in May 1996. His wife was also prevented from leaving Vietnam, but officials said the arrest warrant named only Mr. Truc.

Mr. Truc's arrest comes less than two months after Peregrine was fined about $9,000 for conducting business in an unauthorized office in Vietnam without a permit. The authorities recommended an additional $50,000 fine.

The company, which built itself into one of Asia's biggest investment banks within a decade, also has encountered regulatory problems in Bangladesh, Burma and South Korea. But Peregrine Capital Vietnam will continue with its business activities, Mr. Mercer said.

In 1995, Peregrine Capital Vietnam received a license from the Hanoi government to engage in direct investments and financial advisory services.

Peregrine's business activities in Vietnam have not been profitable, however. This month, Peregrine's chairman and co-founder, Philip Tose, said the company was reviewing its Vietnam operations to determine whether to keep them open.

Peregrine Capital Vietnam is 60 percent owned by Hong Kong-based Peregrine Investment Holdings Ltd.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Tokyo and Osaka Set Off 'Big Bang'

Exchanges to Allow Options Trading

Bloomberg News

TOKYO — The Tokyo and Osaka stock exchanges said Tuesday they would start trading options on listed stocks in July as part of Japan's effort to restore its standing as a world financial center.

Trading in depositor receipts — similar to the American depositary receipts traded in the United States — probably will also be allowed in Tokyo after June 1.

Although options and depositary receipts are commonly traded in New York and London, Japanese exchanges have delayed introducing the products to allow local brokerages time to prepare.

As part of Japan's drive to reduce financial-market regulations, options on individual stocks will give investors more opportunity to protect their portfolios from losses as well as to make larger bets with smaller investments. For companies, options may help attract investors to stocks by stabilizing the market.

Asian companies have lobbied Japanese exchanges to introduce depositary receipts, which allow investment in foreign companies without the complications of purchasing shares abroad.

"It's another step in the growing sophistication of the market," Alicia Ogawa, analyst at Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd., said.

Exchanges in Tokyo and Osaka said they had not decided how many shares would be linked to listed options initially, or which shares they would be. The shares, they said, could include companies in the Nikkei 225 and Nikkei 300 indexes. Options trading will begin July 18.

While Japanese exchanges have offered trading in options on Japan's main stock indexes — the Nikkei 225, Nikkei 300 and Topix Indexes — options on individual shares have not been listed on major Japanese exchanges.

Nikkei 225 futures also are traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and on the Singapore International Monetary Exchange.

Individual stock options are routinely traded in financial centers such as New York and London. They allow the owner to purchase or sell a share at an agreed-upon price by a specified date.

For now, options are traded only over the counter in Tokyo, by a small group of foreign brokerage concerns. Listing them on Japanese exchanges is part of a broad effort by Japanese officials to remove regulations and revitalize Japan's financial markets.

The so-called Big Bang reforms, which take their name from the proposals that deregulated London's financial markets in the mid-1980s, also include eliminating restrictions on foreign-exchange trading, freeing brokerages firms' trading commissions and abolishing taxes on most securities transactions. The reforms are to be completed by 2001.

■ Output Falls in Japan

Japan's industrial output in February fell a revised 3.7 percent from January, the International Trade and Industry Ministry said, according to an Agence France-Presse report.

Preliminary data showed a 3.4 percent decline. The ministry forecast that industrial output in the quarter that ended in March would be up 1.9 percent from the previous quarter and 6.5 percent from a year earlier.

China Trade Swings to Surplus of $6.7 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China's trade surplus mushroomed to $6.70 billion in the first quarter, wiping out a deficit of $1.16 billion a year ago, the Customs Administration reported Tuesday.

The surplus — already more than half of last year's $12.24 billion total — may further exacerbate trade problems between China and the United States. Last year, America ran a $39.5 billion trade deficit with China, its largest with any country except Japan, sparking criticism of China's trade practices by both parties in the U.S. Congress.

The surplus also suggests that Chinese consumers are reluctant to spend even as the country's exports boom. The figures show that exports rose 25 percent in the quarter, to $35.5 billion, while imports fell 1.8 percent, to $28.8 billion.

"The much-talked-about acceleration in domestic demand hasn't materialized," Ma Guonan, a Hong Kong-based economist with Bankers Trust Co., said. "China is still in a stage of inventory cleansing."

China's gross domestic product grew 9.7 percent last year. Some foreign economists say the growth rate masked a buildup of inventories. Some of those inventories now are being exported, and discounted local products meanwhile are competing well with imports.

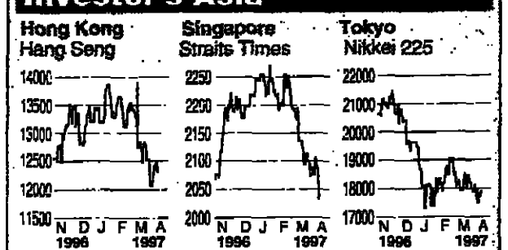
Japan still led the list of China's trade partners, followed by Hong Kong and the United States.

The fall in imports came despite a cut in tariffs of about one-third as of April 1, 1996, that should have spurred purchases from abroad.

Foreign-funded enterprises drove the decline, cutting their equipment imports by 25 percent in the first quarter, though they remained net importers of goods.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	12,342.62	12,295.97	+0.37
Singapore	Straits Times	2,032.97	2,034.64	-0.08
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,381.70	2,366.10	+0.66
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	17,933.59	17,692.47	+1.36
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,086.67	1,101.09	-1.31
Bangkok	SET	Closed	713.62	-
Seoul	Composite Index	701.39	696.95	+0.64
Taipei	Stock Market Index	8,616.11	8,487.91	+1.51
Manila	PSE	2,949.46	2,932.64	+0.57
Jakarta	Composite Index	631.27	635.17	-0.61
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,249.21	2,227.10	+0.72
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,647.44	3,633.73	+0.38

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Hyundai Motor Co.**, South Korea's largest carmaker, said it had reduced production work at some vehicle assembly lines by four hours a day because of sluggish domestic demand.

• **South Korean** banks are considering a bailout of **Jinro Ltd.** to prevent it from becoming the third major industrial concern to collapse this year, after **Hanbo Group** and **Sammi Group**. Jinro, the country's biggest liquor producer, has debt of $3.3 billion.

• **South Korean** banks' capital-adequacy ratio, which rates the overall quality of bank assets according to the Bank for International Settlements' standards, fell to an average 9.14 percent at the end of last year from 9.33 percent a year earlier.

• **Chevron Corp.** plans to transport natural gas from the Kutubu field in Papua New Guinea to customers in Australia's Queensland state in a project valued at 3 billion Australian dollars ($2.3 billion).

• **Korean Air** said it would supply **Boeing Co.** with wing parts in an accord valued at $82 million over four years.

• **Ayala Land Inc.**'s first-quarter net income rose 15 percent from a year earlier, to 1.42 billion Philippine pesos ($53.9 million) from 1.24 billion pesos, as sales of its condominium projects grew 24 percent.

• **India**'s central bank cut the rate it charges banks for loans by one percentage point, to 11 percent, and eased restrictions on lending.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP

Samsung to Buy Out AST, Raising Its U.S. Profile

Bloomberg News

SEOUL — Samsung Electronics Co., the world's largest memory-chip producer, agreed Tuesday to buy the 54 percent of AST Research Inc. that it did not already own for $477 million in cash and assumed debt.

The acquisition of the personal-computer manufacturer, which is based in Irvine, California, supplements Samsung's existing businesses and could make it easier for the South Korean company to crack the U.S. personal-computer market.

For AST, which has lost ground in Asia to Compaq Computer Corp. and other rivals, the move may provide additional capital to help revitalize its unprofitable business.

"PCs with an AST brand will definitely sell better in the U.S. market than those with a Samsung tag," Tony Jung, an electronics analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities Co. in Seoul, said.

"The $477 million is no big deal for Samsung," he added, as the company has "deep pockets" and the purchase would allow it to expand its markets.

A Samsung spokesman said the company would buy the 31 million shares of AST it did not already own for $5.40 each and would assume $307 million of the company's debt.

Kim Kwang Ho, the former chief executive of Samsung who now oversees U.S. operations, said the acquisition confirmed "the company's commitment to bring up AST as the world's leading PC maker."

He said, "It is apparent that in order for AST to continue as a viable competitor in the intensely competitive PC industry, significant further support from Samsung will be necessary."

Full ownership of AST by Samsung would give the computer maker better access to Samsung's components and other resources, he said.

Samsung sold 839,000 personal computers last year, 26 percent more than in 1995. The company's personal computers are sold in Korea, and it plans to sell notebook models through AST in overseas markets.

Samsung previously offered to buy the remaining shares for $5.10 each but raised the price in response to objections from a committee set up by three independent AST directors.

In February, the directors hired Morgan Stanley & Co. to help them evaluate Samsung's original offer.

Some AST shareholders also criticized the earlier Samsung bid as too low. Shareholders filed at least six lawsuits saying AST had failed to maximize the value of the company.

"We decided $5.40 a share was appropriate and fair," said Yoon Jong Jin, a Samsung spokesman.

In afternoon trading in New York, AST was quoted at $5.1875 a share, up 43.75 cents.

Analysts said the deal may enable Samsung to improve its competitiveness. The world personal-computer market is expected to increase steadily beginning next year, Mr. Jung of Jardine Fleming said. Samsung paid $378 million for a 40 percent stake in AST in July 1995. It raised that stake to 46 percent when it paid off a $90 million note to Tandy Corp. in July.

Samsung also owns options that, if exercised, would give it an additional 3 percent of AST.

AST's problems began in 1995 when it was late in releasing several new models and then became mired in cost-cutting, restructuring and a scramble to design competitive products.

AST has posted losses for the past eight quarters.

"AST has lost ground in Asia and was never a top-ten seller in the U.S.," Lily Wu, regional technology analyst at Salomon Brothers Hong Kong Ltd., said.

Other Asian electronics companies have made similar moves. NEC Corp. last year bought Packard-Bell Electronics Inc. to gain access to the U.S. personal-computer market.

Samsung and other large Asian manufacturers can leverage their other businesses, such as memory chips, disk drives and computer monitors, to reduce personal-computer prices and compete better in that market.

Indonesia Confirms Delay In Approving Bre-X Requests

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — The minister of mines and energy confirmed Tuesday that President Suharto had delayed approving two applications made by the Canadian exploration company Bre-X Minerals Ltd. for mining privileges at the Busang gold property in East Kalimantan Province.

Local newspapers had quoted the minister, Ida Bagus Sudjana, as saying that Mr. Suharto would not make a decision on the applications until the results of an independent audit of the Busang site were known.

The contracts are crucial for the further exploration and development of the Busang property, which has been in the limelight since Bre-X announced that it held 70.95 million ounces of gold and later said the estimate might have been far too high.

Bre-X has hired Strathcona Mineral Services Ltd., a Canadian mining consultancy, to carry out an independent audit on the Busang site to determine the amount of gold in the property. Strathcona has concluded its survey of the site, and the results are expected in early May. Strathcona's testing was prompted by a report from Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc., which was surveying the deposit while acquiring a 15 percent stake. Freeport said it had found "insignificant" quantities of gold at the site.

Bre-X, which originally discovered the deposit, holds a 45 percent stake in it; the Nusamba holding company led by Mohammed Hasan owns 30 percent, and the Indonesian government holds the remaining 10 percent. Nusamba is 80 percent owned by Mr. Suharto. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

TODAY'S
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The Associated Press.

NYSE

Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close

(Continued)

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Drug Maker Takes a Dual Role

Zeneca, Now in Management, Can Prescribe Its Own Products

By Elisabeth Rosenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A big British pharmaceutical manufacturer has taken over the management of 11 cancer centers it owns in U.S. hospitals, in what analysts say is the first case of a maker of drugs actually overseeing their prescription.

Zeneca Group PLC, the British drug company, said Monday that the founder of its Salick Health Care Inc. unit had resigned and that it was assuming management of the unit's 11 cancer centers at American hospitals including Cedars Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles and St. Vincent's Medical Center in New York.

"We are unaware of anything like this elsewhere," said Clifford Hewitt, an analyst with Sanford Bernstein & Co. "It is very unusual for a product company to own a service business of any kind, and this arrangement is a first."

Some medical ethicists were troubled by what they saw as a conflict of interest because Zeneca, the world's second-largest manufacturer of cancer drugs, would be directly overseeing patients' cancer care. Dr. Bernard Salick, the founder and chief executive of the clinics, said he was concerned about how the centers he had built would be treated by the new management as well as about the continued independence of physicians working at them.

Zeneca bought half of Salick Health Care in 1995 and had an option to buy the rest this October. But the company chose to accelerate the timetable, buying the rest of the company two weeks ago. Few analysts had expected that the deal to be completed so soon.

Dr. Salick, a kidney specialist turned entrepreneur, was expected to remain in charge of the company's day-to-day operations and serve as a buffer between Zeneca and the hospitals.

Dr. Salick said he was shocked last week when Zeneca executives informed him that they no longer required his services; his employment contract was supposed to run through 1999. He said he decided to leave Monday after the company offered him the post of chairman emeritus and relieved him of most of his responsibilities.

Zeneca is replacing him with Michael O'Brien, a 25-year employee of the drug company who Zeneca said had most recently overseen its specialty businesses group.

Dr. Salick said that, while he expected his centers to continue to deliver good care, he was concerned that the new arrangement might make the doctors at the centers less independent. He said he had hoped his management team would serve as a "safety valve" to make sure that doctors could prescribe whatever medicines they saw fit.

"I am very distressed about this," Dr. Salick said. "I didn't feel I would be able to control quality." He said he was starting a health-care company that would focus on diseases such as cancer and acquired immune deficiency syndrome to compete with Zeneca.

David Barnes, Zeneca's chief executive, said, "We are sorry that Dr. Salick did not take the role offered to him."

He added that Zeneca's purchase had been part of the company's strategy of "seeking broader opportunities to provide services and expertise — as well as pharmaceutical products — to the health-care industry."

Salick Health Care is known for its skill at providing cost-efficient cancer care for patients in managed-care plans, as well as for innovations such as 24-hour outpatient chemotherapy.

Other hospitals at which Salick operates cancer centers include the Alta Bates Hospital in Berkeley, California; Mount Sinai Hospital in Miami, and Desert Hospital in Palm Springs, California. Dr. Salick also owns or operates more than two dozen dialysis clinics. In recent years, pharmaceutical makers have started owning drug-distribution companies and home health-care agencies. But never before has a company employed doctors who can prescribe its drugs.

"From a business standpoint this makes sense," said Uwe Reinhardt, a health economist at Princeton University. "They're going to get their arms around cancer care in managed care and at the same time make sure their products get a fair chance at the table.

But "from the patient standpoint," he added, "you would wonder, is this the Zeneca cancer clinic, and do they have the whole palette of products. If you go to a Mercedes-Benz dealer, you get Mercedes-Benz products."

Manila Seeks New Amatil Sale Terms

Bloomberg News

MANILA — San Miguel Corp.'s plan to sell its soft-drinks unit to Coca-Cola Amatil Ltd. of Australia came under fire Tuesday from its biggest shareholder, which called for a renegotiation of the agreement.

Magtanggol Gunigundo, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, a government agency that controls 48 percent of the Philippines' largest food and beverage company, said San Miguel should have received more than 25 percent of Amatil in exchange for its Coca-Cola Bottlers Philippines Inc. unit. An additional 10 percent of San Miguel is held by the country's Government Service Insurance System and social security system.

Mr. Gunigundo said he was not satisfied with the valuation of the soft-drinks unit's shares used in the transaction. "We want management to consider this in the negotiations with Amatil so the price disparity can be narrower," he said.

Mr. Gunigundo also said San Miguel should get more than the agreed three seats on Amatil's 12-member board as a result of the transaction. His comments came after San Miguel's shareholders approved a share swap Tuesday between Amatil and the bottling company.

San Miguel's chairman, Andres Soriano III, indicated a renegotiation of the agreement was unlikely.

"We'll see what we can do about this, but the terms have been negotiated," Mr. Soriano said. "We think this was an excellent deal."

Later, however, San Miguel's president, Francisco Eizmendi, said some changes might be possible. "Until we close in June, it's not final," he said.

San Miguel plans to sell the soft-drinks unit by mid-July for $2.7 billion in Amatil stock, creating the largest Coca-Cola bottler outside the United States.

San Miguel would receive shares valued at $1.9 billion, making it the second-largest Amatil stockholder. Coca-Cola Co. of the United States, which owns 30 percent of the Filipino bottler, will have 33 percent of Amatil.

Shares in San Miguel have tumbled since the stock swap was unveiled April 3 amid concern the transaction undervalued the soft-drinks company. On Tuesday, however, San Miguel's Class B shares, which foreigners can own, rose 1.50 pesos to close at 82 ($3.11).

Enron Faces New Challenge in India

Agence France-Presse

NEW DELHI — A trade union has issued a legal challenge to a $2.5 billion Enron Power Corp. project in India, court officials said Tuesday.

The Center for Indian Trade Unions has appealed to the Supreme Court to challenge a lower court ruling that gave permission for work to restart on the project in the western state of Maharashtra in December.

The Enron power station, the largest foreign-investment project so far in India, was delayed for 19 months by lawsuits demanding that the contract with Enron be renegotiated.

The trade union's complaint centers on the renegotiated deal between Enron and the Maharashtra government.

In that accord, Enron agreed to reduce electricity tariffs, change the fuel it used from liquefied natural gas to naphtha and raise generating capacity from 2,015 to 2,450 megawatts.

But the trade union said the state government had lost out during the renegotiation because Enron had secured a project "three times the size of what it originally got."

In an earlier challenge to the project, the trade union charged that Enron had bribed officials to ensure that the deal went ahead. The Bombay High Court rejected that claim in December.

Philippine Companies Finagle Foreign Financing

Bloomberg News

MANILA — Philippine companies, hungry for foreign capital and impatient with the pace of the government's reform efforts, appear to be taking matters into their own hands.

Companies such as Benpres Holdings Corp., Philippine Seven Holdings Corp. and Jollibee Foods Corp. have turned to such stratagems as complex asset transfers and derivative investments to maneuver around the red tape.

Greater access to foreign cash is crucial to growth in the Philippines, where the savings rate is about 17 percent of gross domestic product, one of the lowest in the region.

The government has relaxed investment rules in banking, telecommunications and insurance industries, but foreign investors are still banned from investing in media companies and retailers.

"It's foreigners that have the money," John Mangun of Connell Securities Inc. said.

On Monday, Benpres's board approved a plan to transfer its ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corp. unit to a separate company, which would give foreigners access to Benpres shares for the first time. ABS-CBN is the country's largest television network and generates more than half of Benpres's earnings.

In January, Benpres, whose interests include electric power, highways and telecommunications, won a 25-year contract to run half of Manila's state-owned water utility. Benpres needs 200 billion pesos ($7.59 billion) over the life of the contract to upgrade the system. That amount is equivalent to about one-third of the government debt market.

"They want to have more cash for their telecoms and water utility projects," Bombet Arangote of Citicorp Securities International Inc. said. "Locals may not be able to satisfy their needs."

Philippine Seven Holdings Corp., the local franchise holder for 7-Eleven convenience stores, plans to sell warrants allowing investors to bet on the performance of the convenience-store chain. Because they do not constitute direct ownership, the warrants can be bought by foreigners without violating laws barring ownership of retailers.

The Philippines' largest fast-food chain, Jollibee Foods Corp., also is looking for foreign funds. Jollibee wants to sell 1.5 billion pesos of convertible bonds or warrants, some overseas, to finance expansion.

Foreigners have been willing to pay a premium for Philippine companies that catch their fancy. That can be seen in the divergence between prices of Class B shares, which foreigners are allowed to own, and Class A shares.

Class B shares of Manila Electric Co., for example, closed at 195 pesos Tuesday, while the A shares finished at 121, even though both have the same voting privileges and claims on dividends.

For investors seeking ways to bet on the Philippine economy, the new investment outlets are welcome. But as the new investment instruments develop, the Class B shares' premium over Class A shares may be chipped away, spelling disaster for owners of Class B shares.

"There is a risk, and we've already seen some evidence of it," Scott Gibson, research head at ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett Securities Inc., said.

Speculation that San Miguel Corp. was poised to offer foreigners a derivative security based on Class A shares helped drive down prices of the B shares this year.

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SPECIFIC PROCUREMENT NOTICE
NORTH - SOUTH INTERCONNECTION
PROJECT BR-0275
INTERNATIONAL TENDER CO.I.DAS.G.0016.97

The purpose of this tender is the procurement of equipment for control, command, protection and telecommunication for 500kV substations included in the expansion of the North - Northeast Transmission System, to be constructed nearby the city of Imperatriz, in Maranhão State, and Colinas and Miracema, in Tocantins State, and included in the expansion of the South - Southeast Transmission System, to be constructed nearby the city of Gurupi, in Tocantins State, at the Serra da Mesa Hydroeletric Plant, in Goiás State, and nearby the city of Brasília, DF, Brazil. Upon conclusion, these substations will enable the interconnection of the North - Northeast and the South - Southeast Transmission Systems now operating as isolated systems.

This tender is open to suppliers of equipment originating in Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) member countries, with both experience and tradition concerning the supply of *said items.*

ELETROBRÁS has been dully authorized by the Brazilian Government to proceed the construction of the specified substations with the support of FURNAS. ELETROBRÁS is in the process of negociating with IDB and EXIMBANK-Japan the funds required for the above mentioned supplies, which are subject to the terms of the Loan Contracts to be signed with these international institutions.

The Bidding Documents will be available for consultation and can be obtained at a cost of R$ 200.00 (two hundred reais) starting April 30, 1997, at address Nº 1 below, any further information may be requested at the same address. Air mailing of Bidding Documents will be charged an additional US$ 100.00 (one hundred dollars) cost.

The supply of equipments under this Tender will be ended by late August, 1998.

The Qualification Documents and Proposals will be received at 10:00 a.m. on June 30, 1997 at address Nº 2 below, when the envelopes containing the Qualification Documents will be opened.

Address Nº 1 - FURNAS - CENTRAIS ELÉTRICAS S.A.
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AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES

A partir du 16 Avril 1997, il sera payé un dividende USD 59.30 par action contre remise du coupon nº13 des certificats au porteur à la

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L-2535 LUXEMBOURG

A partir du 16 Avril 1997, l'action est cotée ex-dividende en BOURSE DE LUXEMBOURG.

Pour la société,
L'Agent payeur

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Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
14, rue Aldringen, L-1118 Luxembourg
Commercial Register: Section B 21.325

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of DICAM WORLD WIDE INVESTMENT FUND, SICAV will be held at the offices of Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., 50, Avenue J.F. Kennedy, in Luxembourg on 25 April 1997 at 2.00 p.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1. To hear:
   a) the management report of the directors;
   b) the report of the auditor.
2. To approve the statement of net assets and the statement of operations and changes in net assets for the year ended 31 December 1996.
3. To discharge the directors with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended 31 December 1996.
4. To elect the directors and the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
5. Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of 25 April 1997, the owner of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund or with the following bank: Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., 50, Avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors

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SPECIFIC PROCUREMENT NOTICE
NORTH - SOUTH INTERCONNECTION
PROJECT BR-0275
INTERNATIONAL TENDER CC-BO-10.089/97

The purpose of this tender is the procurement of series fixed capacitors, series controlled capacitors and static compensators for 500kV substations included in the expansion of the North - Northeast Transmission System, to be constructed nearby the cities of Imperatriz and Presidente Dutra, in Maranhão State, and the cities os Colinas and Miracema, in Tocantins State, Brazil. Upon conclusion, these substations will enable the interconnection of the North - Northeast and the South - Southeast Transmission Systems now operating as isolated systems.

This tender is open to suppliers of equipment originating in Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) member countries, with both experience and tradition concerning the supply of said items.

ELETROBRÁS has been dully authorized by the Brazilian Government to proceed the construction of the specified substations with the support of ELETRONORTE. ELETROBRÁS is in the process of negociating with IDB and EXIMBANK-Japan the funds required for the above mentioned supplies, which are subject to the terms of the Loan Contracts to be signed with these international institutions.

The Bidding Documents will be available for consultation and can be obtained at a cost of R$ 200.00 (two hundred reais) starting April 16, 1997, at the address below. Air mailing of Bidding Documents will be charged an additional US$ 100.00 (one hundred dollars) cost.

The supply of equipments under this Tender will be ended by late August, 1998.

The Qualification Documents and Proposals will be received at 3:00 p.m. on June 18, 1997 at the address below, when the envelopes containing the Qualification Documents will be opened. Any further information may be requested at the same address.

CENTRAIS ELÉTRICAS DO NORTE DO BRASIL S.A. - ELETRONORTE
Gerência de Apoio e Assessoramento Jurídico à Licitação e Contratação - GSSJ
SCN - Quadra 06 - Conjunto "A" - Edifício Venâncio 3.000 - Bloco "C" - Sala 710
CEP 70.718-900 - Brasília - DF - BRASIL
Phone: (55-61) 212-6658 - Fax: (55-61) 212-6659

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SPECIFIC PROCUREMENT NOTICE
NORTH - SOUTH INTERCONNECTION
PROJECT BR-0275
INTERNATIONAL TENDER CO.I.DAS.G.0014.97

The purpose of this tender is the procurement of series fixed capacitors, series controlled capacitors and static compensators for 500kV substations included in the *expansion of the South - Southeast Transmission System, to be constructed nearby the* city of Gurupi, in Tocantins State, at the Serra da Mesa Hydroelectric Plant, in Goiás State, and nearby the city of Brasília, DF, Brazil. Upon conclusion, these substations will enable the interconnection of the North - Northeast and the South - Southeast Transmission Systems now operating as isolated systems.

This tender is open to suppliers of equipment originating in Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) member countries, with both experience and tradition concerning the supply of said items.

ELETROBRÁS has been dully authorized by the Brazilian Government to proceed the *construction of the specified substations with the support of* FURNAS. *ELETROBRÁS is in* the process of negociating with IDB and EXIMBANK-Japan the funds required for the above *mentioned supplies, which are subject to the terms of the Loan Contracts to be signed with* these international institutions.

The Bidding Documents will be available for consultation and can be obtained at a cost of R$ 200.00 (two hundred reais) starting April 16, 1997, at address Nº 1 below, any further information may be requested at the same address. Air mailing of Bidding Documents will be charged an additional US$ 100.00 (one hundred dollars) cost.

The supply of equipments under this Tender will be ended by late August, 1998.

The Qualification Documents and Proposals will be received at 10:00 a.m. on June 18, 1997 at address Nº 2 below, when the envelopes containing the Qualification Documents will be opened.

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WORLD ROUNDUP

Woods Lifts Ratings

GOLF Even in a runaway, Tiger Woods's victory in the Masters on Sunday produced one of the highest rated rounds of golf in U.S. television history.

The 15.8 preliminary overnight rating amounted to a 65 percent leap from a 9.6 last year. It equates to 9 million TV households.

A 15.8 rating would be the highest rating for any tournament in two decades, and certainly the highest for a Masters, exceeding the 12.0 in 1966 for a Monday playoff won by Jack Nicklaus.

Yet it would not be golf's highest rated round. As lead-ins to the Super Bowl, the final round of the 1971 Bing Crosby Pebble Beach tournament produced a 19.2 and the final round of the 1976 Phoenix Open posted a 16.5. But those were in the era before cable.

If confirmed, the rating would approach last year's NBA finals, which averaged a 16.7, and exceed the 1996 baseball All-Star game, which drew a 13.2 rating.

"Plenty of people built their day around watching Tiger Woods," said Lance Barrow, who produced the Masters broadcast. "What he's done is to bring the fringe golf fan to the sport." *(NYT)*

Zaire to Play in Togo

SOCCER FIFA, the governing body of world soccer, said Tuesday that because of the civil war in Zaire the country's next home World Cup qualifier against South Africa would be played in Togo. The Africa group three meeting is scheduled for Lome on April 27. *(Reuters)*

NHL Sets Crowd Record

ICE HOCKEY A record 17,640,529 fans attended NHL games this season, with the Montreal Canadiens becoming the first team to average over 20,000 with a 41-game mark of 21,002 at the Molson Centre.

The league averaged 16,548, a 3.5 percent increase over last season. Last season's Stanley Cup finalists, Colorado and Florida, had sellouts for each of their 41 home games, the Avalanche drawing 16,061 per game to McNichols Sports Arena and the Panthers 14,703 at Miami Arena. *(AP)*

Broncos Sign Smith

FOOTBALL Having freed up money under the salary cap by restructuring John Elway's contract, the Denver Broncos signed five-time Pro Bowl defensive end Neil Smith to a one-year contract.

Reports say Smith, 31, who had 86 sacks in nine seasons with Kansas City, will make $1 million to $1.5 million in base salary, with incentives that could swell it to $3 million. *(AP)*

Bosman Game Blocked

SOCCER A benefit match for Belgian Jean-Marc Bosman planned for Brussels hit a snag Tuesday when the Belgian soccer union, which runs the nation's soccer, said it would oppose the game.

Bosman forced European soccer to relax its transfer rules last year after he took Belgian soccer authorities to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. Bosman is still suing the Belgian soccer union and FC Liege, the Belgian club that blocked his transfer to French team Dunkirk in 1990. *(Reuters)*

Angri? Fans Are Furious

SOCCER Irate fans of a local league Italian soccer club invaded a town hall Monday after a match involving rivals from nearby Angri.

Around 400 Real Paganese supporters invaded municipal offices in the small town of Pagani, south of Naples, and smashed windows and damaged furnishings. *(Reuters)*

The Grand Slam? Tiger Woods Makes It Believable

By Larry Dorman
New York Times Service

AUGUSTA — For a golfer, the modern Grand Slam is possible, imaginable, but highly unlikely. There are good reasons why the Masters, the U.S. Open, the British Open and the PGA Championship have been called the "Impregnable Quadrilateral."

No one since Jack Nicklaus in 1972 has been able even to win the first two legs. The Grand Slam had become golf's Holy Grail, discussed in whimsical terms, usually in the context of some fanciful post-Masters waxing by writers with azalea hangovers.

But that was before Tiger Woods and his otherworldly performance last weekend. Now Woods, 21, has again altered perceptions of what is, and what is not, possible, just as he had done at each new level since junior golf.

As he spent his day after the Masters victory doing the talk-show circuit and making appearances at All-Star Cafes in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina and Atlantic City, the rest of the United States was buzzing about his prospects for doing something that seemed undoable until Sunday.

Simply put, he has made the Grand Slam seem attainable. When a golfer comes along who can break an American major championship margin-of-victory record that had stood since 1899, then he must be viewed differently. That is what is happening. Hardened professionals are talking about Woods's chances of winning the remaining three Grand Slam events. This year.

"Yeah, it's possible he would win the Grand Slam," said Jerry Pate, the 1976 U.S. Open champion. "The British Open at Royal Troon is right up his alley. So are the other two. U.S. Open at Congressional? Right up his alley. PGA Championship at Winged Foot? Right up his alley. I think he could probably pull it off."

Naturally, skeptics are running for the record books to point out that no one has won the modern Grand Slam. They will cite evidence that other than Ben Hogan in 1953, who won three of the four, and Nicklaus in 1972, who won the first two and led in the British Open at Muirfield before finishing second to Lee Trevino, no one has even come remotely close. That is, with the exception of Greg Norman in 1986, when he held the 54-hole lead in all four majors, winning only the British.

Then again, no one had ever won three U.S. junior amateur titles before Woods. No one had ever won three straight U.S. Amateurs either. No one had ever won the Masters at the age of 21, or shot 270 at Augusta National, or played Amen Corner in eight-under-par. No one had ever averaged 328 yards off the tee for the Masters. No one had ever caused Ben Crenshaw, who has written essays about both Hogan and Bobby Jones, to say, "Words fail you."

Nicklaus cautiously answered the question of Woods's chances to go where not even he was able to go. "It's not very likely, but it's possible," Nicklaus said. "When you're climbing a mountain, it's easier to climb when you're young. But let's take it one round at a time."

Let's examine the chances one venue at a time.

Congressional Country Club has been host to one U.S. Open and one PGA Championship. They were won by straight drivers and short-game wizards. Ken Venturi won the '64 Open, and Dave Stockton the '76 PGA.

THOSE who believe Woods will have trouble at Congressional are under the impression that the U.S. Open's notoriously difficult rough will neutralize his power off the tee. Perhaps, but only if the U.S. Golf Association decides to shrink the landing areas in the 275-285 yard zone, where Woods carries his drives. The simple fact is that he is among the straightest long hitters in the game, No. 1 in total driving on the PGA Tour, in a class with Norman. If necessary, he can hit his 2-iron 255 yards off the tee. He can win at Congressional.

What about Troon? The four winners at that venue in the modern era are Mark Calcavecchia (1989), Tom Weiskopf (1973) (1989), Tom Watson (1982), Tom Weiskopf (1973) and Arnold Palmer (1962). All, in their primes, were long hitters and exceptional putters. Sound familiar? Woods could win at Troon, laddie.

And Winged Foot? The four U.S. Opens at this very tough golf course in Mamaroneck, New York, were won by four distinctly different types of players: Fuzzy Zoeller, who beat Norman in a playoff in 1984, plays a draw and was a wonderful putter.

Hale Irwin, a left-to-right player and the master of the long iron, survived the 1974 massacre at Winged Foot, posting a seven-over-par score of 287. Billy Casper, the 1959 winner, played a draw, and was also a tremendous putter.

Bobby Jones, a great course manager, worked the ball any way he wanted in 1929. (Jones won the 1930 U.S. Open and Amateur and British Open and Amateur, then the Grand Slam).

Take the best part of each of those four players' games, and you have Woods:

"He may win 10 Masters, just like Jack Nicklaus said he might," said Tom Watson. "He may be the type of player that only comes around in a millennium."

With a new millennium on the doorstep, why not a Grand Slam?

Old Guard Takes Charge in Rome

In Milan, an Emperor May Press Power on 2 Younger Veterans

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

IN THE Eternal City, one of Rome's leading soccer clubs has called in a man whose finest playing days were the 1940s, and who peaked as a soccer trainer in the 1960s.

Nils Liedholm, the "new" coach to A.S. Roma is 74 years young. That's right, *seventy-four!*

The situation is desperate: Roma needs to climb out of mid-table mediocrity pronto if it is not to kiss goodbye to next year's European gravy train.

You and I know the situation. We have sprung a leak in the bathroom, we are holding our finger on the pipe, and we will pay what it takes to bring in that reliable, experienced plumber.

No doubt the old boy remembers what makes a good team tick, and if he's as smart as he used to be he won't be charging dated fees for his labors.

Roma sacked its Argentinean coach Carlos Bianchi a week ago. The club knew that, in the short term, it could not buy replacement parts. It has to be a remodelling job, using the players on staff, putting confidence and know-how and motivation into them.

So Liedholm it is. The president Franco Sensi, long on memory and short on patience, has seen precedents elsewhere. Cesare Maldini is getting a grip on the Italy national side. Bobby Robson is defying the sack at Barcelona.

A couple of grandpops, they may be, albeit a decade or so short of Liedholm's vintage. But sometimes the trainer who is long in the tooth can stimulate young minds, can pull the strands together with a well placed word here and there.

Liedholm, indeed, was the master at making others play. Born in 1922, he blossomed into a calm, athletic, swift tactician. He believed in fitness, expected it of others, and plotted the Swedish victory in the 1948 Olympic games.

Then, as now, Italy's elite clubs bought the best. AC Milan recruited not only Liedholm but his partners Gunnar Gren and Gunnar Nordahl and the famous "Gre-No-Li" threesome schemed and powered Milan to greatness.

"*Il Conte*," the Count, Liedholm gave Milan 367 imperious league performanc-

EUROPEAN SOCCER

es and led it to the 1958 European Cup final, where it lost Real Madrid. That same year concluded his international career, when Sweden lost the World Cup final to the Brazil of the young Pele.

The Count of Milanello slid gracefully into coaching, first with Milan's youth squad. By 1964, he was head coach. His team finished second in 1965 and led Serie A the following year until first jaundice, then panic, cost him the job. He fell ill, the team fell down, the familiar ax fell on him.

He used his wisdom to resuscitate Fiorentina and Roma when relegation threatened to claim them. Now Roma has called again. So, last Sunday, Liedholm shook off the mothballs, sat in the stands and surveyed the measure of his task as Roma lost, 1-0, to Parma. It all helps to keep an old man happy, and put something in the kitty for the grandchildren.

Nudging shoulders with Roma is Milan. Liedholm's first Italian love is also laid low, and it could be that one of the Swede's early pupils, Franco Baresi, is being lined up for a trial in coaching.

It was Liedholm who saw the talent to play *libero* in Baresi, at that time a somewhat stern and unadventurous youth. Come, come, said the Swede, you can surprise opponents with stealth, imagination and suddenness.

Baresi skippered Milan to all the things the Gre-No-Li never quit finished, but even his circle is nearing completion now as, 1,000 towering performances on, Baresi is aging as his team is ailing.

The return of Sacchi, failed coach to the Italian team, is not working. The players do not respond to his regimentation; Baresi doesn't have the legs anymore, and Sacchi doesn't have a trio like Ruud Gullit, Frank Rijkaard and Marco van Basten to fashion the victories.

The Dutch period at San Siro went the way of the Swedish one. Great while it lasted, but irreplaceable (even by substandard recruits from Ajax).

Sacchi broken now. He has lost the plot, is losing games, and will not for long have the arm of Silvio Berlusconi, the Milan grand paymaster, around him.

Berlusconi, of course, says otherwise. He stands by — or behind — his man. But losing, 6-1, to Juventus at the San Siro two Sundays ago, and going down in the same cauldron, 3-1, to Milan rival Internazionale are humiliations even Berlusconi may not be able to face down.

Change will be rapid and costly. Sacchi is the plumber who didn't fix the leak but will demand payment in full. Fabio Capello, Milan's most successful coach until obliged to depart by Berlusconi's vision-less aide Adriano Galliani, may not be tempted back.

Capello is toughing it out in Madrid. His relationships with the Real president and some players is combative, but as ever results are speaking for him: Real Madrid, nine point leaders in Spain, should be in the Champions' League next season, Milan definitely will not be, so why should Fabio retake the poisoned chalice?

At the Milanello training ground, they speak two names. Baresi, and van Basten. The former has long been a kind of manager on the field, the latter opted out after his crippling ankle injury in 1993.

Baresi and van Basten, untried in coaching but strong of will and cold in getting results, may make a pair. Their ages combined just about beat even Old Uncle Nils Liedholm.

Itsuo Inouye/The Associated Press

FOCUSED ON VICTORY — Boris Becker of Germany concentrating Tuesday during a game against Sebastien Lareau of Canada at the Japan Open in Tokyo. Becker won, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2. It was his first singles match after a two-month layoff caused by a wrist injury.

Armstrong Returns to Old Cycling Haunts and Old Frame of Mind

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The fellow at the other end of the phone identified himself with a laugh as "a rider chump" and said he was in Italy, "just hanging out." It was Lance Armstrong but a different one. This was not the somewhat solemn Lance Armstrong of the last year, the 25-year-old bicycle racer who found out that he had testicular cancer that had spread to his lungs and brain, forcing surgery and chemotherapy.

This was not even the Armstrong who, as recently as mid-January, reported that his cancer was under control and that he was feeling good. He may have felt it then, but he didn't look it or act it.

Now on the phone was the feisty Lance Armstrong, the buoyant one verging on brash, the Armstrong who won the road race world championship at 21 in Oslo and consented to meet the king of Norway only if protocol was ignored and the rider could bring his mother to the audience.

He was in Europe to be a tourist and also to deal with some business.

First, he had bought an apartment in the south of France to use as a base when he resumes European training.

Second, the sponsor of his Cofidis team, which is based in France, wanted him to show up at a couple of races and press conferences.

He was at the Tour of Flanders one-day classic early in April and Paris-Roubaix last Sunday and will watch the Fleche Wallonne in Belgium on Wednesday. He returns to Texas Thursday.

The first two races did not mean that much to him, he said. Armstrong never has done well in Flanders and never competed in Paris-Roubaix because it is scheduled a week before the Ardennes classics, the Fleche and Liege-Bastogne-Liege, which rank among his main goals of the season.

Last year, he won the Fleche and then finished second in Liege-Bastogne-Liege.

First came the Paris-Roubaix press conferences. How does he feel?

"I feel good, I feel normal." His hair, which he lost during three months of chemotherapy last fall, has grown back. "I've got eyebrows again," he said with some wonder.

Is he training? "I do two, three hours a day but not very consistently. It's still something I enjoy, riding my bike. But I missed a day yesterday and it meant nothing. Last year, if I had missed a day, I would have been stressed out."

Does he have a date for his return to competition? "No. Not tomorrow. After the Tour de France. Hopefully. It's only April and it hasn't been that long since I was very, very sick. I want to race, yeah, but I want to live. I'm waiting for the doctors to give me the go-ahead for hard training and hard racing. They would prefer that I hold off for this year."

"He's happy," said his traveling companion and frequent training partner, John Korioth, 30, formerly amateur racing champion of Texas.

"He's doing all the things he never had a chance to do before — taking his boat out, going to rock concerts, just seeing the bluebonnets come up. We've got a lot of bluebonnets in Texas and he hasn't been home in years to watch those flowers bloom."

Armstrong's mobile phone rang — it was his friend and former teammate Axel Merckx, who now rides for the Polti team in Italy. He was not entered in Paris-Roubaix but would be in the Fleche Wallonne. They spoke about this and that for a few minutes. Then Armstrong told him: "Win the Fleche for me."

"Naw," he said quickly, "win it for you."

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	8	2	.800	—
Boston	6	6	.500	3
Detroit	6	7	.462	3½
Toronto	4	5	.444	3½
New York	5	7	.417	4

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	5	3	.625	—
Minnesota	6	6	.500	1
Kansas City	5	5	.500	1
Cleveland	5	6	.455	1½
Chicago	3	8	.273	3½

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	7	5	.583	—
Seattle	7	5	.583	—
Anaheim	5	6	.455	1½
Texas	4	5	.444	1½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	9	3	.750	—
Florida	8	3	.727	½
Montreal	6	6	.400	4
Philadelphia	3	8	.273	5½
New York	3	9	.250	6

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	8	5	.615	—
Cincinnati	5	7	.417	2½
Pittsburgh	4	6	.400	2½
St. Louis	3	8	.273	4
Chicago	0	10	.000	6½

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	8	3	.727	—
Colorado	8	3	.727	—
San Francisco	8	3	.727	—
San Diego	7	4	.636	1

MONDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland 000 000 010—1 3 0
Boston 140 020 03x—10 14 0
W.Adams, Acre (6), Groom (7), R. Lewis (8) and Molina; Wakefield, Tritcek (8) and Haselman. W—Wakefield. 1-1. L—W. Adams, 0-1. HRs—Oakland, Batista (1). Boston, Haselman (1), M. Vaughn (1).

Seattle 202 000 001—6 10 1
Cleveland 000 001 000—1 2 0
De.Martinez, Hurtado (7), McCarthy (8), Ayala (9) and Da.Wilson; Nagy, Mesa (8), Assenmacher (9) and S. Alomar. W—De.Martinez, 1-0. L—Nagy, 1-1. HR—Seattle, R. Davis (2).

Kansas City 100 001 010—3 6 0
Toronto 000 110 000—2 7 0
Rusch, Bevil (8), J. Walker (9), Pichardo (9) and Macfarlane; W.Williams, Quantrill (8), Plesac (8), Andujar (9) and O'Brien. W—Rusch, 2-0. L—Quantrill, 0-1. Sv—Pichardo (2). HRs—K. City, J.Bell 2 (4).

Detroit 000 000 000—0 4 1
Milwaukee 000 003 04x—7 12 0
Moehler, Miceli (6), M. Myers (8) and Walbeck; Eldred, Da.Jones (9) and Matheny. W—Eldred, 2-0. L—Moehler, 0-1.

Anaheim 000 001 040—5 7 1
New York 020 100 000—1 5 0
Dickson, Haltz (8) and Leyritz; Rogers, Boehringer (8), Stanton (8), Weathers (9) and Girardi. W—Dickson, 2-0. L—Rogers, 0-1. HRs—Anaheim, Leyritz (2), Erstad (1).

Minnesota 101 000 000—2 6 0
Baltimore 003 000 01x—4 9 0
Tewksbury, Trombley (8), Guardado (8) and Steinbach; Erickson, Ro.Myers (9) and Holles, Webster (9). W—Erickson, 2-0. L—Tewksbury, 0-2. Sv—Ro.Myers (5).

Chicago 001 000 000—1 4 1
Texas 001 000 02x—3 7 0
Alvarez and Karkovice; K.Hill, Patterson (8), Wetteland (9) and I.Rodriguez. W—Patterson, 1-1. L—Alvarez, 0-3. Sv—Wetteland (2). HR—Texas, Greer (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston 000 110 000 3—4 11 0
St. Louis 110 000 000 0—2 6 3
Kile, Wagner (9), Hudek (10) and Eusebio; Martis, Petkovsek (7), Fossas (9), Eckersley (9), Mathews (10) and Lampkin. W—Wagner, 1-0. L—Eckersley, 0-1. Sv—Hudek (2). HR—Houston, Biggio (1).

Montreal 020 112 100—6 13 3
Colorado 400 302 00x—10 19 2
Juden, Telford (1), Stull (5), L. Smith (7), Urbina (8) and Widger, Fletcher (5); Swift, Dipoto (6), M. Munoz (7), Burke (8), B.Ruffin (8) and Manwaring. W—Dipoto, 1-0. L—Stull, 0-1. Sv—B. Ruffin (2). HRs—Montreal, Andrews (3). Colorado, Castilla (6).

San Francisco 001 000 020—3 7 0
New York 020 000 000—2 7 0
O.Fernandez, R. Rodriguez (7), Beck (9) and R. Wilkins; Mlicki, McMichael (7), Ja.Franco (9) and Hundley. W—R. Rodriguez, 2-1. L—McMichael, 0-1. Sv—Beck (7). HRs—San Francisco, Kent (3). New York, Huskey (1).

Cincinnati 200 002 000—5 9 1
Atlanta 001 440 51x—15 19 0
Schourek, Remlinger (4), Jarvis (4), Bones (6), Belinda (7) and Fordyce; Taubensee (8); Neagle, Clontz (6), Byrd (7), Borowski (8), Wade (9) and J. Lopez. W—Neagle, 1-0. L—Schourek, 0-2. HR—Atlanta, J.Lopez (2).

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yakult	8	2	—	.800	—
Yomiuri	5	5	—	.500	3.0
Hiroshima	4	5	—	.444	3.5
Hanshin	4	5	—	.444	3.5
Yokohama	4	6	—	.400	4.0
Chunichi	4	6	—	.400	4.0

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Yomiuri 7, Hiroshima 4
Yakult 6, Yokohama 2
Chunichi 3 Hanshin 1

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Daiei	6	2	—	.750	—
Kintetsu	4	2	1	.667	1.0
Seibu	5	3	—	.625	1.0
Lotte	4	4	1	.500	2.0
Orix					

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Lotte 7, Orix 4
Daiei 4, Kintetsu 1
Seibu 6, Nippon Ham 0

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Miami	59	20	.747	—
x-New York	54	25	.684	5
x-Orlando	45	34	.570	14
Washington	41	38	.519	18
New Jersey	24	54	.308	34½
Philadelphia	21	58	.266	38
Boston	14	65	.177	45

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
z-Chicago	69	11	.863	—
x-Atlanta	54	24	.692	14
x-Charlotte	53	26	.671	15½
x-Detroit	52	27	.658	16½
Cleveland	40	39	.506	28½
Indiana	39	40	.494	29½
Milwaukee	31	47	.397	37
Toronto	28	51	.354	40½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
z-Utah	60	18	.769	—
x-Houston	54	25	.684	6½
x-Minnesota	39	40	.494	21½
Dallas	22	56	.291	37½
Denver	20	59	.253	40½
San Antonio	20	59	.253	40½
Vancouver	13	67	.163	48

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-L.A. Lakers	54	25	.684	—
x-Seattle	54	25	.684	—
x-Portland	44	33	.572	8
x-Phoenix	39	40	.494	15
x-L.A. Clippers	36	43	.456	18
Sacramento	33	46	.418	21
Golden State	30	50	.375	24½

(z-clinched conference title)
(y-clinched division title)
x-clinched playoff berth:

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Toronto 26 24 28 26—104
Chicago 33 26 36 22—117
T: Stoudamire 10-24 8-8 29, Slater 7-11 3-5 17; C: Jordan 12-24 2-2 30, Pippen 7-15 0-0 19.Rebounds—Toronto 55 (Rogers 12), Chicago 61 (Jordan 11). Assists—Toronto 26 (Stoudamire 12), Chicago 44 (Jordan 10).

L.A. Clippers 32 29 20 18—99
Dallas 22 25 29 17—93
LA.: Martin 4-12 11-12 21, Barry 5-10 2-4 14, Vaught 7-13 0-0 14; D: Bradley 14-28 4-5 32, Pack 7-19 4-4 18.Rebounds—Los Angeles 52 (Vaught 15), Dallas 54 (Bradley 16). Assists—Los Angeles 19 (Martin 5), Dallas 14 (Finley 6).

Golden State 22 22 24 25—103
Denver 34 19 24 16— 93
G.S.: Mullin 8-16 4-5 20, Marshall 5-14 2-2 12; D: D.Ellis 8-12 4-4 24, McDyess 9-20 6-9 24. Rebounds—Golden State 63 (Spencer 11), Denver 48 (Johnson 19). Assists—Golden State 15 (Booker 7), Denver 24 (Goldwire 10).

San Antonio 23 27 31 22—106
Sacramento 38 31 28 22—129
S.A.: Negra 11-18 3-3 29, Johnson 8-11 3-4 19; S: Richmond 11-20 5-5 33, Grant 6-10 8-10 20. Rebounds—San Antonio 59 (Perdue 18), Sacramento 47 (Grant 12). Assists—San Antonio 13 (Johnson 5), Sacramento 32 (Hurley 8).

Washington 28 30 32 41—131
Philadelphia 30 19 30 31—110
W: Howard 12-21 3-4 27, Webber 13-25 3-5 27, Strickland 7-11 5-6 20, Murray 7-15 4-4 20; P: Iverson 15-29 4-9 48, Stockhouse 8-17 6-12 24. Rebounds—Washington 57 (Webber 21), Philadelphia 54 (Hendrickson 11). Assists—Washington 30 (Whitney 9), Philadelphia 22 (Weatherspoon, Iverson 5).

Detroit 25 28 23 15— 91
Orlando 19 22 38 29—108
D: Hunter 7-18 1-2 17, Mckie 7-13 0-0 16; O: Hardaway 7-17 6-6 21, Seikaly 6-9 6-7 18.Rebounds—Detroit 46 (Hill 15), Orlando 42 (Grant 10). Assists—Detroit 23 (Hill 13), Orlando 22 (Grant, Hardaway 5).

Minnesota 29 21 16 29—95
Miami 20 20 28 19—87
Min: Marbury 6-13 5-6 17, Garnett 8-16 0-0 16; Mi: Mourning 9-14 2-2 20, Hardaway 6-19 1-3 15. Rebounds—Minnesota 42 (Garnett 15), Miami 36 (Mourning 11). Assists—Minnesota 23 (Guglielmi 7), Miami 25 (Hardaway 8).

Cleveland 22 9 27 26—82
Charlotte 15 22 24 33— 94
Cl: Brandon 7-18 5-5 20, Sura 8-18 3-5 20; Ch: Rice 9-13 4-4 22, Pierce 7-10 0-0 17.Rebounds—Cleveland 35 (Hill 16), Charlotte 49 (Geiger 6). Assists—Cleveland 16 (Brandon 6), Charlotte 27 (Delk 10).

New York 24 24 29 22 8—107
Indiana 21 28 24 16 17—106
NY: Starks 8-15 12-13 31, Ewing 7-15 12-18 26; I: Miller 7-18 10-11 24, D.Davis 9-14 5-8 22, Smits 7-11 7-8 21. Rebounds—New York 54 (Oakley 14), Indiana 55 (D.Davis 16). Assists—New York 20 (Childs 7), Indiana 18 (Jackson 9).

SOCCER

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Espanyol 2, Oviedo 0
STANDINGS: Real Madrid 76; Barcelona 69; Real Betis 67; Deportivo Coruna 63; Atletico Madrid 55; Valladolid 51; Athletic Bilbao 48; Tenerife 47, Valencia 47, Real Sociedad 47; Racing Santander 42; Compostela 40; Celta Vigo 39; Oviedo 38; Espanyol 37; Zaragoza 36, Raya Vallecano 36, Extremadura 36; Sporting Gijon 35; Hercules 28, Logrones 28; Sevilla 27.

SCOTTISH CUP

SEMIFINAL
Kilmarnock 0, Dundee United 0.

GOLF

JOHNNIE WALKER RYDER CUP

Standings for the 1997 Ryder Cup, to be played Sep. 26-28 in Spain:

UNITED STATES

1, Tiger Woods 800 points; 2, Tom Lehman 796.290; 3, Mark O'Meara 793.750; 4, Phil Mickelson 657.790; 5, Davis Love III 580.000; 6, Steve Jones 579.280; 7, Scott Hoch 574.280; 8, Mark Brooks 549.750; 9, Tommy Tolles 549.280; 10, Paul Stankowski 473.480; 11, Brad Faxon 467.500; 12, Fred Couples 398.040; 13, David Duval 390.000; 14, Kenny Perry 371.250; 15, Michael Bradley 357.500.

EUROPE

1, Colin Montgomerie, Scotland, 341947.49 points; 2, Miguel Angel Martin, Spain, 269235.19; 3, Costantino Rocca, Italy, 263659.87; 4, Thomas Bjorn, Denmark, 238057.40; 5, Darren Clarke, Northern Ireland, 201379.42; 6, Per-Ulrik Johansson, Sweden, 195300.22; 7, Ian Woosnam, Wales, 181028.78; 8, Paul Broadhurst, England, 176019.23; 9, Jean Van De Velde, France, 171264.26; 10, Lee Westwood, England, 160452.37; 11, Peter Mitchell, England, 158970.17; 12, Sam Torrance, Scotland, 158075.17; 13, Bernhard Langer, Germany, 131308.33; 14, Roger Chapman, England, 121401.25; 15, Padraig Harrington, Ireland, 121400.23.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

ANAHEIM — Acquired RHP Rich DeLucia from San Francisco Giants for player to be named. Activated LHP Chuck Finley from 15-day disabled list. Optioned C Todd Greene to AAA Vancouver. PCL. Put RHP Mark Gubicza on 15-day disabled list retroactive to April 12.

MILWAUKEE — Put RHP Mike Fetters on 15-day disabled list retroactive to April 4. Recalled OF Brian Banks from Tucson, PCL.

TEXAS — Put INF Domingo Cedeno on 15-day disabled list retroactive to April 8. Recalled OF Marc Sagmoen from Oklahoma City, AA. Announced OF Eric Anthony has left Oklahoma City.

TORONTO — Called up C Julio Mosquera from Knoxville, SL. Assigned OF Anthony Sanders to Dunedin, FSL, and C Dave Morgan to Knoxville.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ST. LOUIS — Called up RHP Brady Raggio from Louisville, AA. Optioned RHP Eric Ludwick to Louisville.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

NBA — Fined Alonzo Mourning of the Miami Heat $7,500, Buck Williams of the New York Knicks $5,000 and Charles Oakley of the New York Knicks $4,000 for their roles in a fight on April 12.

مكتبة من الأصل

SPORTS

50 Years Later, Blacks Are Skipping Baseball

By Bill Plaschke
Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES — On the eve of a notable anniversary for one black Los Angeles baseball player, another is watching his inner-city high school team practice.

The left fielder is wearing oversized jeans and a button-down shirt. The

VANTAGE POINT

shortstop is wearing cutoffs and basketball shoes.

There is no second baseman. No first baseman. Players forget to wear their batting helmets.

Adam Kennybrew, Locke High's star quarterback and pitcher, shakes his head.

"Sometimes this is embarrassing," he says. "My friends say, 'Why do you do this? Why don't you just stay with football?' "

His is just one view, from a weathered bench, facing a diamond where grass grows on the base paths but not in the outfield.

Yet 50 years after Jackie Robinson broke major league baseball's color barrier, it is an important one. The question has been raised: Why are there 2 percent fewer blacks on major league baseball rosters today than when every baseball team became integrated 38 years ago?

The answer, according to some current and former major league players, is racism.

The answer from the corner of 111th and San Pedro is something different.

From his position as former star and current assistant general manager in San Diego, Dave Stewart accuses baseball of "trying to weed blacks out."

From his position of a 17-year-old soon faced with the most important decision of his life, Adam Kennybrew looks at it like this:

Upon graduation from high school next year, if he doesn't chose baseball over football, it will not be because somebody wanted him weeded out.

It is because he wanted himself weeded out.

It will be because he, like thousands of other top black athletes, will prefer to play another sport.

It will be because, compared with baseball, other major sports provide the average player more quick money. More status. More education. More of the things sadly lacking in inner-cities everywhere.

From where Adam Kennybrew sits — with his 3.5 grade-point average and nightly visits to the Inglewood, California, library for quiet study time — the comparison is sometimes no comparison. When it comes to baseball, other major sports just make more sense.

"If baseball gives me a lot of money, sure, I'll sign there," he says. "But it has to be a lot of money. Otherwise, no way."

In other words, if he is deemed to be a potential baseball star, he will play baseball. If he has a chance to be just average, he won't.

Six years from now, when somebody surveys the number of blacks in the game, he will not be among them. And somebody will blame racism.

If Jackie Robinson were alive today — Lord, how we wish — my guess is that he would properly attack major league owners for their refusal to hire more black general managers and executives. He would properly attack major league field personnel for their refusal to groom more black managers by not allowing blacks to hang around as extra players and clubhouse leaders — roles held by some great managers.

But would he call baseball racist for its overall lack of black players, starters to subs? No way. Because Robinson was the sort of person who would have visited 111th and San Pedro, Locke High, former school of future Hall of Famers Eddie Murray and Ozzie Smith. He would have seen what has happened to baseball in the inner city.

Few programs are in as poor shape as Locke, but the problems are shared.

Youngsters are wowed by polished basketball and football stars. Hassled by peers who think baseball is only a step up from the French Club. Depressed by playing on lousy fields with poor equipment from schools that finance and value football and basketball more.

Locke High is nearly 50 percent black; the football team is almost entirely black, while only three of 11 varsity baseball players are black.

With disappearing youth leagues and role models, baseball in inner-city Los Angeles is sometimes as foreign as lacrosse in Des Moines, Iowa.

Lucy Nicholson/The Associated Press
Dave Hollins of the Angels looking to the umpire after sliding safely home against the New York Yankees.

Series Hero Returns to Haunt Yankees

The Associated Press

Jim Leyritz showed the New York Yankees that they might have made a mistake when they shipped him to the Anaheim Angels.

Leyritz was one of New York's heroes in the World Series. He celebrated his return to Yankee Stadium with a two-run homer that capped a four-run eighth in Anaheim's 5-1 victory on Monday night.

Last October, Leyritz's three-run homer off Atlanta closer Mark Wohlers in Game 4 helped the Yankees to an improbable victory that swung the momentum in the World Series. In December, the Yankees traded Leyritz to Anaheim for two minor leaguers.

Given a standing ovation by the crowd of 15,082 before his first at-bat, Leyritz rewarded his supporters with his final swing. Though his homer doomed the Yankees to defeat, some fans cheered as he rounded the bases.

"I wasn't sure what the reception would be," he said. "It was nice to know you were part of something here, and that the fans remember."

Red Sox 10, Athletics 1 Tim Wakefield allowed one hit in seven innings, and Mo Vaughn hit his first homer this season.

Mariners 6, Indians 1 Dennis Martinez allowed two hits in six innings at Jacobs

AL ROUNDUP

Field to beat his former team.

Jay Buhner went 2-for-3 with a two-run double in the first. Paul Sorrento, who played with Martinez in Cleveland, had a run-scoring single in the first and a run-scoring double in the third.

Jose Mesa retired the Mariners in order in the eighth inning in his second appearance since returning from his rape acquittal.

Brewers 7, Tigers 0 Cal Eldred allowed four hits in eight innings, and Jeromy Burnitz and Gerald Williams highlighted a three-run sixth with run-scoring singles as Milwaukee beat visiting Detroit for its fifth win in six games.

Orioles 4, Twins 2 Scott Erickson pitched eight innings of five-hit ball to improve to 2-0, and Baltimore stretched its winning streak to four.

The game was played in chilly weather before a crowd of 36,288, ending the Orioles' string of 47 straight home games with attendance of at least 40,000.

Royals 3, Blue Jays 2 Jay Bell homered in the first and sixth off Woody Williams, the third multihomer game of his career, and pinch-hitter Bip Roberts singled in the go-ahead run in the eighth at the SkyDome.

Rangers 3, White Sox 1 Rusty Greer hit a two-run homer in the eighth off Wilson Alvaez, dropping visiting Chicago to 3-8.

Adding Speed, Braves Scoot Past the Reds

The Associated Press

The Atlanta Braves used to be a team that plodded along one base at a time, waiting for the three-run homer.

Since the arrival of Kenny Lofton and Michael Tucker, that approach has changed. The defending National League champion is now a team that can beat its opponents with speed, as shown

NL ROUNDUP

by a 15-5 rout of the Cincinnati Reds on Monday night for Atlanta's ninth victory in 10 games.

Lofton went 5 for 6 to equal his career high for hits in a game, scored five runs to tie an Atlanta team record and stole two bases. Tucker set a career high with four runs batted in and had three hits in six at bats.

"It's a good situation," Tucker said. "If the pitcher is worried about the base runner more than the batter, he's going to make mistakes. We're doing a good job of taking advantage of the mistakes."

Lofton is 17 for 30 during a six-game hitting streak that has raised his average to .393. Tucker is hitting .381.

Javy Lopez hit his first career grand slam for the Braves, who batted around twice, had 19 hits and are hitting .383 over the last five games. The Reds made things worse with eight walks.

Pete Schourek, the Reds' starter, allowed five runs on six hits and four walks in 3⅓ innings. With an ERA of 12.14 in two starts, he hardly seems recovered from elbow surgery that caused him to miss the second half of last season.

The Braves' starter, Denny Neagle, won even though he allowed five runs and six hits in 5⅓ innings.

The Reds played their game in road uniforms that were altered to honor Jackie Robinson. Deion Sanders, who started a furor over Cincinnati's road uniforms when he shortened his sleeves in honor of the 50th anniversary of Robinson's breaking baseball's color barrier, set a career high and tied a team record with four stolen bases.

Threatened with fines because league rules specify that all players must wear sleeves the same length, the Reds decided as a team to alter their uniforms to match the style Sanders went to after he saw a picture of Robinson.

Rockies 10, Expos 8 Andres Galarraga broke a sixth-inning tie with a two-run single at Coors Field and Vinny Castilla followed with his sixth homer, connecting off Everett Stull, who lost in his major-league debut.

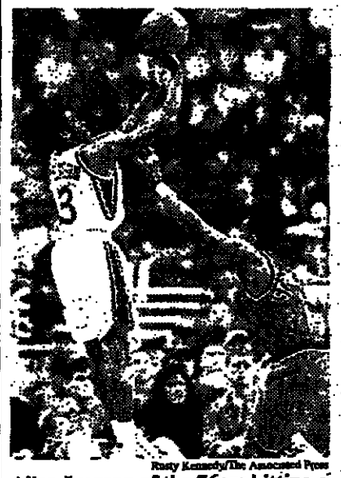
Larry Walker increased his league-leading RBIs total to 18 by driving in three.

Jerry DiPoto got the victory even though he allowed two inherited runners to score in the sixth.

Giants 3, Mets 2 A day after he sprained his neck in a collision, Jeff Kent returned and homered against his former team again. He hit a run-scoring single in the third inning and a two-run homer in the eighth off Greg McMichael, getting three runs batted in at Shea Stadium for the second day.

San Francisco stretched its winning streak to four and dropped the Mets to 3-9. Rod Beck pitched a perfect ninth for his major league-leading seventh save.

Astros 4, Cardinals 2 Pinch hitter Bill Spiers doubled in two runs off Dennis Eckersley in the 10th inning at Busch Stadium.



Rusty Kennedy/The Associated Press
Allen Iverson of the 76ers hitting a three-pointer against the Bullets.

Substandard Clippers Beat Mavs to Make Playoffs

The Associated Press

The Los Angeles Clippers, who have lost more than half of their games this season, qualified for postseason play for the first time since 1992-93 by beating the Dallas Mavericks, 99-93. The Clippers will open next week against the Utah Jazz, a team they trail by 24½ games.

The Clippers are three games ahead of Sacramento with three games to play, but Los Angeles clinched the playoff spot because it has the tiebreaker edge over the Kings. Los Angeles, with a 36-43 record, could be the only sub-.500 team to make it to postseason play. Minnesota and Phoenix, both 39-40, are fighting for the sixth seed.

Last season, Sacramento was the only team to make the playoffs with a losing record.

Pacers 110, Knicks 107 In Indianapolis, Reggie Miller scored seven of Indiana's 11 points in overtime, Dale Davis had 23 points and 18 rebounds, and Jalen Rose added 20 for the Pacers, who needed a victory to avoid being eliminated from playoff contention.

"It would have hurt if the Knickerbockers got us," said Miller, who

NBA ROUNDUP

finished with 24 points after a slow start. "We're the Hatfields and they're the McCoys."

Bullets 131, 76ers 110 In Philadelphia, Allen Iverson scored 40 points, but his final basket — a 3-pointer with 19 seconds left — was uncontested. The Bullets were miffed that the 76ers called time out with 24 seconds left to set up a shot for Iverson, who has scored at least 40 points in five successive games. When play resumed, the Bullets didn't defend Iverson, who came down and made an unguarded shot to extend his streak.

Bulls 117, Raptors 100 In Chicago, Michael Jordan had his first triple double since he came out of retirement 25 months ago, leading the Bulls to their 69th victory. Jordan finished with 30 points, 11 rebounds and 10 assists. Told that his last triple double in a regular-season game was on Dec. 29, 1992, Jordan said: "It's been that long? You guys need to check your records."

He pointed out that he had a triple double in February's All-Star Game.

Hornets 94, Cavaliers 82 In Charlotte, the Hornets tied a club record with their eighth straight win and moved a game ahead of Detroit in the race for the fifth playoff seed in the East.

The Cavaliers will probably have to win their last three games to make the postseason.

Timberwolves 95, Heat 87 The Timberwolves frittered away an early 16-0 lead, but Terry Porter scored nine of his 16 points in the fourth quarter to help his team win in Miami.

Magic 100, Pistons 91 In Orlando, Penny Hardaway scored 21 points, and Gerald Wilkins and Darrell Armstrong came off the bench to combine for 14 fourth-quarter points for Orlando, which will face second-seeded Miami in the first round of the playoffs.

Kings 120, Spurs 106 In Sacramento, Mitch Richmond scored 33 points, and the Kings scored 69 in the first half.

Warriors 103, Nuggets 93 In Denver, Chris Mullin scored 20 points, and Todd Fuller had 14, including eight early in the final quarter, as Golden State handed Denver its eighth straight loss.

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Herald Tribune

OBSERVER

From Jim to Bill

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Jim Monroe was president when my great-grandfather was born. He'd just succeeded Jimmy Madison. Tommy Jefferson and Jack Adams were still alive, Tommy down in Charlottesville and Jack up in Massachusetts, writing those famous letters back and forth.

Jack's son, young Jack, would become the second President Adams to fill the prestigious post of chief executive when great-granddad was 8 years old. When I was 8 years old Frankie Roosevelt was president, having bested Herb Hoover for the job.

Great-granddad was here when Jim Monroe came up with his renowned Doctrine. He was here when young Jack Adams eked out his narrow victory in the presidential stakes of 1824, besting Andy Jackson and Hank Clay.

All that seems like only yesterday when you think of your great-granddad walking the same earth with the likes of Hank Clay, Andy Jackson and Danny Webster.

And Cal Calhoun, too, who used to be Jack Calhoun until he ran for vice president in 1824. With young Jack Adams running for president, having Jack Calhoun run for the second position would have been one Jack too many.

Dick Morris, the acclaimed political overseer, reminded Jack Calhoun that Americans were still a poker-playing people. A two-Jack ticket would encourage jokes about needing two Jacks to open, and Americans would never vote for a politician they could laugh at before he took office.

So Calhoun became Cal Calhoun, who later crafted the ill-fated Southern secessionist movement which led to the notorious Civil War.

My great-grandfather was not much for writing, but the story of how Dick Morris became a political overseer amused him so much that he recorded it in his treasured family Bible.

Morris's dad was Gouverneur Morris, who helped write the world-famous Constitution of the United States. This world-class dad naturally named his son Gouverneur Morris Jr.

Young Gouverneur hoped he would someday be elected president of the United States and follow in the widely admired footsteps of the celebrated Georgie Washington.

□

To prepare himself for this trying executive office he decided to become governor of New York, only to be ignominiously laughed down to defeat when it was pointed out that New York would become a laughingstock if it were governed by a Governor Gouverneur.

Why he changed his name to Dick after becoming a political overseer was a mystery to dear old great-granddad. The explanation, which is obvious here in the fourth generation, is that his political genius was ahead of his time.

Brilliant enough to realize that Dick was a winning name in presidential politics, he was not shrewd enough to see that the country wouldn't go for it until it had run through Teddy, Howie, Woody, Cal, Frankie, Ike and yet another Jack.

I never met my great-granddad. It's too bad. What a good talk we could have had. I could have told him what it was like having to choose between Bill and Bob, and having so many great laundry soaps, and about transportation without horseshoes.

Interpreting Turkey: A Master's Vision

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

ISTANBUL — This is the Turkey of the photographer Ara Guler: A confused child peers from behind decaying tombstones inscribed with ornate Arabic script. Laborers unload hulking freighters. Couples walk down foggy streets lined with old wooden houses. Men gaze out over their drinks or contemplate rugged landscapes. Autos jam broad avenues. Horses pull carts up snowy hillsides. And Muslim worshipers bow in prayer by the hundreds.

One of the few Turks to have reached an internationally acknowledged pinnacle of creative achievement, Guler, 69, is driven by a passion for his native land and especially for Istanbul, where he has lived all his life.

The archive he has produced has made him one of the few Turks with an international reputation. His photographs hang in many private collections and museums, including the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris and the George Eastman House in Rochester. Last month he was in Washington to open an exhibition of 43 of his Istanbul pictures at Cities, a restaurant in the Adams-Morgan section whose decor represents a different world metropolis every six months. The photographs will be on view until fall.

"Ara Guler is a great creative artist," Turkey's most prominent living writer, Yasar Kemal, wrote in a recent tribute. "He delves deeply into both nature and man. The picture he captures in a single moment is the result of years of research. For years perhaps he carries within him a certain face, a certain smile, a certain expression of pain or sadness. And then, when the time is ripe, he presses the button."

In an interview at his cluttered studio in downtown Istanbul, Guler insisted that he is merely a "press photographer." (He works regularly for major magazines, including Time, Paris Match and Stern.)

"If it's art, it's art," he said with a shrug. "If it's not, it's not. Other people will decide that 100 years from now. Photography looks like art, but art has to have some kind of depth. Painting is art. Music is art. Who is an artist, Yehudi Menuhin or Vivaldi? One is only an interpreter. Photography is interpretation. I can stand for an hour in front of a picture by Ansel Adams or Eugene Smith or Cartier-Bresson. You can see that they have a visual education. But that does not make them artists. I hate the idea of becoming an artist. My job is to travel and record what I see."

"Art is something important," he continued. "But the history of humanity is more important, and that is what press photographers record. We are the eyes of the world. We see on behalf of other people. We collect the visual history of today's earth. To me, visual history is more important than art. The function of photography is to leave documentation for coming centuries."

Guler spends much of his time seeking to document what he calls "the lost Istanbul," which he believes is not appreciated or even known to today's young people. "What they know is the junk of Istanbul," he said. "The poetic, romantic, esthetic aspect of the city is lost. I understand the smell of Istanbul. Istanbul became my subject because I was born here, grew up here and know this place intimately. But the great culture I knew is gone."

Guler dreamed of becoming a film director, but his father gave him a 35mm camera when he was a child, and he became obsessed with it. In 1948 he got his first job, as a photographer for an Istanbul newspaper, and since then he has made his living taking pictures. For a while his work appeared regularly in the Istanbul daily newspaper Hurriyet, and in 1961 a British magazine, Photography Annual, named him one of the world's seven greatest photographers.

Yet today his pictures are rarely published in Turkish newspapers. "A shame for the Turkish press," lamented one of his younger colleagues, Burhan Ozbilici, an Associated Press photographer based in Ankara.

In recent years Guler has published three books. One is a survey of the works of the great 16th-century Ottoman architect Sinan, who remains perhaps the most influential designer in the Muslim world. The other two books, both of which appeared in 1995, are "All the World in Their Faces," a vivid portrait of Anatolia, and "Vanished Colors," an ode to Istanbul and the Constantinople that lies beneath it.

In his studio, amid portraits of figures ranging from Churchill and Bertrand Russell to Picasso and Tennessee Williams, Guler is hoarding 615 slides for what he hopes will be his next and most ambitious book. They make up a collection of color pictures he has taken during a lifetime of world travel, with large selections from India, Bangladesh, Burma, the Philippines, Kenya, Senegal and other countries that he describes as "paradise for photographers."

An Istanbul printer has told him, however, that it will cost at least $150,000 to produce the book. "What publisher will pay that much for a book that will be so expensive to buy that people will only look at in bookstores for half an hour and then put it back on the shelf?" he mused. "If Kodak sponsors it, it will come out. Otherwise who knows? But the pictures will always exist. My pictures are what I leave to the world."

Guler's 1957 photo of a child with a doll in front of an Ottoman tombstone.

Charles Krupa/The Associated Press

A SONG WILL RISE — The actress Tracey Ullman singing to the crowd at Harvard, where she was honored by the Harvard Lampoon comedy group.

PEOPLE

THE actor **Sidney Poitier** will become ambassador to Japan for the Bahamas on Wednesday, the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo said. Poitier, who holds dual American and Bahamian nationality, will take up the post formally in a ceremony presided over by **Emperor Akihito** at the Imperial Palace. Poitier will not live in Japan but will act as ambassador from abroad, a ministry official said. The Bahamas does not have an embassy in Japan.

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Confusion reigns at the Cannes film festival. **Gilles Jacob**, the head of the festival, disputes reports that he's mad at **Ingmar Bergman** for deciding not to attend next month to pick up an award. In fact, he said, the Swedish director has not even won the special award, the Palm of Palms. The Swedish newspaper Sydsvenska Dagbladet reported Monday that Bergman was too busy on a book project to go to Cannes and quoted Jacob as saying that the festival felt "humiliated." But Jacob says that the jury hasn't picked a winner yet, and he denied telling the paper that he's angry with Bergman. If Bergman wins, "we would be honored that he comes," Jacob said. "If not, we completely respect his decision."

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Eight novels have been shortlisted for this year's International IMPAC Dublin Literary Award. The contenders are two U.S. novels, "Reservation Blues" by **Sherman Alexie** and **A.J. Verdelle**'s "The Good Negress"; "Morvern Callar" by **Alan Warner**, Scotland; "A Heart So White" by **Javier Marias**, Spain; "Declares Pereira" by **Antonio Tabucchi**, Italy; "A Tilers' Afternoon" by **Lars Gustafsson**, Sweden; "Novel Without a Name" by **Duong Thu Huong**, Vietnam; "A Fine Balance," **Rohinton Mistry**, India. The Australian novelist **David Malouf** was the first winner of the 100,000 Irish punt ($150,000) prize last year for "Remembering Babylon."

□

When **Andre Previn** divorced **Dory Previn** in 1969 to marry **Mia Farrow**, their partnership as musical collaborators ended as well. This week, they will be reunited professionally when "The Magic Number," a work they wrote for orchestra and voice, has its world premiere at Avery Fisher Hall in New York. It will be played by the New York Philharmonic, with **Sylvia McNair**, the soprano. The repaired partnership has its roots in a question posed to Previn by McNair. "She once sang a song by him called 'The Morning After,' for which I had written the lyrics," Dory Previn Shannon said. "She asked him, 'Who is this lyricist?' and he said, 'I was once married to her.' She was apparently taken enough to ask if he would ask me to write the text for a piece they were planning for Lincoln Center. I said, 'Sure.'"

□

Placido Domingo personally wants to thank a New York taxi driver who turned over a leather satchel the singer had left behind. "I'm looking for this very amazing man," Domingo said. "I'd want to either compensate him monetarily or with opera tickets or with a meal or two at my restaurant." Domingo said the satchel contained "three precious things": The score of "Die Walkure," which he had been performing that night, pictures of his family and "copies of the prayers I've said before every one of my 2,700 performances." The cabby, **Kobina Wood**, said he was happy Domingo had gotten his property back. "If he gave me a ticket, I'd rent a tuxedo and go enjoy his music," he said.

□

A Nevada casino paid $85,000 for the bullet-riddled shirt worn by **Clyde Barrow** when authorities ambushed him and his infamous girlfriend, **Bonnie Parker**. Barrow's belongings netted $187,809 at auction at Butterfield & Butterfield in San Francisco. The shirt was bought by Whiskey Pete's Casino in Primm, Nevada, as was a belt and necklace made by Barrow while in prison and 17 Barrow family photos. The casino already owns the car in which Bonnie and Clyde were ambushed and killed in 1934 in Gibsland, Louisiana.

□

From royal family to diet-program spokeswoman to newspaper columnist, the **Duchess of York**'s career path took another turn with the debut of her syndicated column. The former Sarah Ferguson's first column for The New York Times Syndicate includes her observations on the nation of Argentina. "Argentina is my second home," Fergie writes. "My mother still lives there. A part of me — perhaps the best part — resides there as well."

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